

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.76

May 18 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 96 79

May 18, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 87 81

2919 日低初月四

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

二拜禮 日人拾月五英小曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ABORTIVE ZEPPELIN RAID.

AEROPLANES FIGHT AND DAMAGE DIRIGIBLE.

Italy's Intervention Imminent.

SALANDRA RETAINED FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALY AND THE WAR.

IMMEDIATE WAR NOW INEVITABLE.

May 18, 7.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the majority of Italians consider that immediate war is now inevitable, and it must be remembered that the king refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation "For the sake of God and our Country." When the Italians realized that Austria offered ridiculously inadequate concessions, and that the Triplets had been denounced, they rose in indignation against Signor Gioletti's manoeuvres; which showed that the king had unmistakably military aspirations. None doubted that the King, whose heart beats in unison with the people, will fail to meet the wishes of his subjects.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

THREE PEOPLE INJURED.

May 17, 1.5 p.m.
The Zeppelin hovered for some hours over the sea from Margate to Dover. Twenty bombs were dropped in a field near Deal.

The raid proved abortive, except that three people were injured at Ramsgate.

FIGHT IN MID-AIR.

May 17, 3.30 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the Zeppelin off Ramsgate was chased by Eastchurch and Westgate machines to the West Hinder Lightship.

Eight naval machines from Dunkirk attacked her off Nieuport, three of them by close range fire.

Flight commander Bigsworth, from a height of two hundred feet above the Zeppelin, dropped four bombs. A large column of smoke arose from one of her compartments. She rose to a height of 11,000 with her tail down.

It is believed that she was severely damaged. All our machines were exposed to a heavy fire but there were no casualties.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS BURN RUSSIAN WOUNDED.

May 17, 1.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it is officially announced, that Prince Kurakine has telegraphed, that the German cavalry have killed and burned Russian wounded.

TURK REPULSED IN THE CAUCASUS.

(Havas Telegram.)

May 18.
Yesterday north of Ypres we carried several trenches in front of the Hetsas, and occupied part of Steenstraete and the bridge on the Canal. We also made progress north of Arras. To-day we repulsed three cannon attacks against Steenstraete, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans, and capturing six machine guns.

North of Le Basses the British carried several trenches. Very fierce fighting took place north of Arras where we held all gains previously made.

The official announcement issued at Petrograd states that, in the Caucasus, we repulsed Turkish troops, attempting to stop our offensive in the Klendagla region.

The Rome newspapers report that the King has refused to accept Signor Salandra's resignation. The minister remains in power and will follow a policy of widening activity and of interventionist tendency.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

May 17, 4.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the official communiqué states that the French have continued to advance. The Hetsas captured, yesterday evening, a fortified house, and east of the canal, have made advances beyond the first German line, taking prisoners and machine guns.

The counter-attack completely failed. A sanguinary blow was inflicted on four German attacks against Notre Dame de Lorette, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

The Germans hoisted the green Ottoman flag at Bois d'Ailly, doubtless hoping to impress the French Mohammedans. The African troops promptly replied, fusillading and capturing the flag.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL.

May 17, 4.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the new government has sent ex Premier Pimenta Castro and ex-Minister Madeirados on board the warship Vasco da Gama.

May 17, 5.30 p.m.
Belated Lisbon messages confirm the statement that the Captain of the Vasco da Gama was murdered. The artillery ashore replied to the fire of the rebel warships, which moved into the middle of the interned German ships in the harbour, but subsequently some troops joined the revolutionaries in the barracks. The Republican Guards on Friday night murdered the rebels. Subsequently an amnesty was concluded and it was announced that a national ministry, which objects to the rebels, would be formed. It includes Fernandes Costa, Duarte Leite and Basilio Paulo Falcao. Much damage was done to the city in the severe fight at San Tarem. There are 200 wounded in the hospitals and 70 who died are in the mortuary. Carlos Olavo has been appointed Civil Governor of Lisbon.

Reuter's correspondent in Madrid says it is announced that the warship Espana is going to Lisbon to protect Spanish and foreign interests.

May 17, 9.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Lisbon states that on the 16th a demonstration was proceeding, during the evening, to congratulate the revolutionary leaders when it was attacked in the streets with bombs and shots from an unknown quarter. Several persons were wounded and there was a slight panic.

At Oporto on the 16th the crowd attacked the Government police. Four civilians were mortally, and one policeman slightly, wounded. At least 67 persons were killed and 280 wounded in the revolt.

BOMBS DROPPED ON RAMSGATE.

May 17, 5.10 a.m.
A Zeppelin airship dropped about forty bombs on Ramsgate at two o'clock this morning. Three people were injured.

ZEPPELIN OFF DOVER.

May 17, 6.20 p.m.
A Zeppelin approached Dover but was attacked and driven out to sea.

ITALY'S WAR ENTHUSIASM.

May 17, 6.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome reports that an immense war demonstration, with the flags of the Allies, last night, marched to the various Ministries, and to the residence of Signor Salandra, the Premier, acclaiming the members of the Cabinet. Impressive scenes took place at the Royal Palace and at the Foreign Office, the windows and balconies of the latter being filled with persons applauding the demonstration.

Similar demonstrations took place in Naples and Genoa.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Secret of the Spring.

Friday, April 9th
Most people have their own pet theories about the way the War is going to develop in the Spring. The armchair strategists take themselves almost as seriously as the War. They will work out the whole thing for you with matches at the club or with the grill room, and explain just how the Grand Duke Nicholas or General Joffre ought to round up the enemy. In most cases these amateur practitioners are the merest novices at the War game, and go to pieces, like an old brigantine on a lee shore in a hurricane, when anyone objects to a couple of army corps being jumped a hundred miles or so, without visible roads or rails, in an afternoon. But occasionally it is possible to get the more modest ideas of a highly qualified soldier, and the more expert he is, the less dogmatic he is about military operations which will have to be on a scale absolutely unprecedented. Even Sir John French's warmest civilian admirers perhaps hardly realise the gigantic responsibilities of his task, though he is in control merely of one of the many armies under General Joffre now holding up the Germans in the West. South Africa taught many admirable lessons in the detailed practice of war, but it bore no relation to the present campaign. Our commanders have the size now engaged, even on thing was a more or less fallacious make-belief. But Sir John French has now a command that has attained continental dimensions. It is a great responsibility and a great strain. The British Commander-in-chief will be found equal to it, however, and he has the additional confidence that comes of splendid seasoned troops and competent energetic assistants who have served a stern apprenticeship in the art of war as practised on big maps with millions of men.

A Terrible Baptism.

The British Army as originally sent across to France ought by all the rules of the game to have been wiped out. Through no fault of its own it reached the front a little late for the fight, and was flung into the fight at Mons for its baptism of modern carnage exhausted by forced marches. Only its superb discipline, its plucky and adroit leading, and its indomitable cheerful tenacity enabled our army to extricate itself from that melee, to retreat under overwhelming pressure of ludicrous odds in men and guns in good order, steadily fighting all the way, and exacting a grim toll from Von Kluck's confident and triumphant legions. When the full story of that epic struggle is narrated it will be found that disaster hung by a hair a score of times, that superhuman effort and sheer doggedness alone saved the situation, but that the British Army, though never so sorely tried before in its history, never earned such undying fame. The military traditions of the Army, the regiments, and the men who passed through that fiery ordeal are imperishable. It may be questioned whether there is any other record of a similar retreat in which the successfully advancing hosts suffered comparatively heavier losses than the retreating forces. We have only to compare Mons with Tannenberg. The Russians are magnificent fighting men, and skillfully led, as they are proving in a score of fierce battles, but in their two retreats from East Prussia, though they kept their morale marvellously,

their losses were enormous. Nor is it forgotten how finely the French sustained the tribulations of that great retreat. Probably none of their armies had to bear quite such a strain as circumstances placed on the British after Mons, and they lost more heavily in casualties and prisoners, but they stuck it out like men, and showed that the Napoleonic tradition still survives. And General Joffre's strategy, once he cut the political apron strings and secured a free hand, was a master stroke. It is now clear that when Von Kluck in command of that formidable German right flank suddenly swung eastward towards the Marne, it was the smooth working of a perfected plan. The Germans meant, while France had her eyes on Paris, to envelop General Joffre's main armies between Verdun and Paris, rounding them up in a bigger Sedan. But General Joffre hurled the army of Paris against the German flank, compelling his opponents to race back westward in that long parallel movement that ended on the coast of Belgium, and Verdun stood like a rock, a rock whitened by the bones of no less than 40,000 Frenchmen, who fell gallantly in the famous Gap to save their country. There is equal confidence in Paris and in London that the brain that conceived these movements and foresaw the peril will be equal to solving the problems of the Spring.

The New Outlook.

An intelligent consideration of the known facts of the present situation furnishes solid ground for a buoyant confidence as to the prospects of the War. The general impression is that Turkey may be the first of the Kaiser's triumphs to drop out. There is a possibility that this world of the Allied fleet can be trained on Constantinople. But it is recognised that the forcing of the Dardanelles must be a joint affair by land and sea. Military operations have been in progress for nearly a week, the primary object being to contain the Turks within their famous lines and to dominate the Dardanelle fortresses with siege guns favourably located behind them. The estimate of those engaged in the operations is that the forcing of the Straits should have been accomplished at the latest, by the end of May or the beginning of June. As to the further resistance of Turkey something may depend on the decision of Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria. But at present the prospect of reanimating the Balkan League, which will be the best solution of the difficulty, is not very rosy. Once Constantinople is overawed, however, the Turks will be a negligible quantity so far as Berlin is concerned. The next probability is that Austria will find herself forced to sue for terms by the joint pressure of the Russian arms and domestic infelicity. This can be averted only by Germany coming to her rescue, if the Russian advance continues with its present success and promise, in such force as gravely to jeopardise her own frontiers. It is significant that Berlin is already discussing the advantage of leaving Austria to her fate. Then, as to the main campaign, the freeing of the Dardanelles, and the ready access of war munitions and equipment, will, on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George, allow the Russians to place in the fighting line two more men for every one now there. This in itself is a pretty formidable fact to be considered. The French official estimate of Germany's potential strength in men, trained and trainable up to the Autumn, is five millions and a quarter. This is the total all-in, including reserves. Allow a quarter of a million at the lowest estimate for essential duty all over Germany, and we have two and a half million more men.

Continued on Extra.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Zeppelin which approached Dover was attacked and driven out to sea.

A Paris communiqué says that the French continue to advance with success.

The majority of Italians consider that an immediate war is now inevitable.

A Zeppelin dropped about forty bombs on Ramsgate. Three people were injured.

Prince Kurakine telegraphs that the German cavalry killed and burned wounded Russian soldiers.

It is announced that the warship Espana is going to Lisbon to protect Spanish and foreign interests.

British airships off Zeppelin, that raided and damaged her. Our were exposed to a heavy fire there were no casualties.

There have been further demonstrations in favour of joining the Allies, in the war, at Rome. There were similar demonstrations in Naples and Genoa.

Whilst a demonstration was proceeding in the evening, at Lisbon, to congratulate the revolutionary leaders, they were attacked in the streets and bombs were thrown and shots fired, several people being wounded.

A crowd at Lisbon attacked the Government police. At least 67 persons were killed and 280 wounded in the revolt.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

The coal bribery case ended in the defendant being sent to prison for six months without hard labour.

The subscriptions to date for the Baden Powell Boy Scouts' Building fund appears in this issue.

The annual report of the Peak Tramway Co., in which the directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent, will be found in another column.

The continuation of Mr. Simond's review of the great war in its eighth month will be found on page 3, also an interesting article on Prince Balow's overtures to Italy appears on this page.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Furniture G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Challenge Tennis Match—Green v. Nesbit.
Saturday, May 22.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Annual General Meeting—noon.
Tuesday, May 25.
Sale of Household Effects, 6, Torres Buildings, Kowloon—G. P. Lammer, 2.30 p.m.
Thursday, May 27.
The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd. Annual Meeting—12.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LIHON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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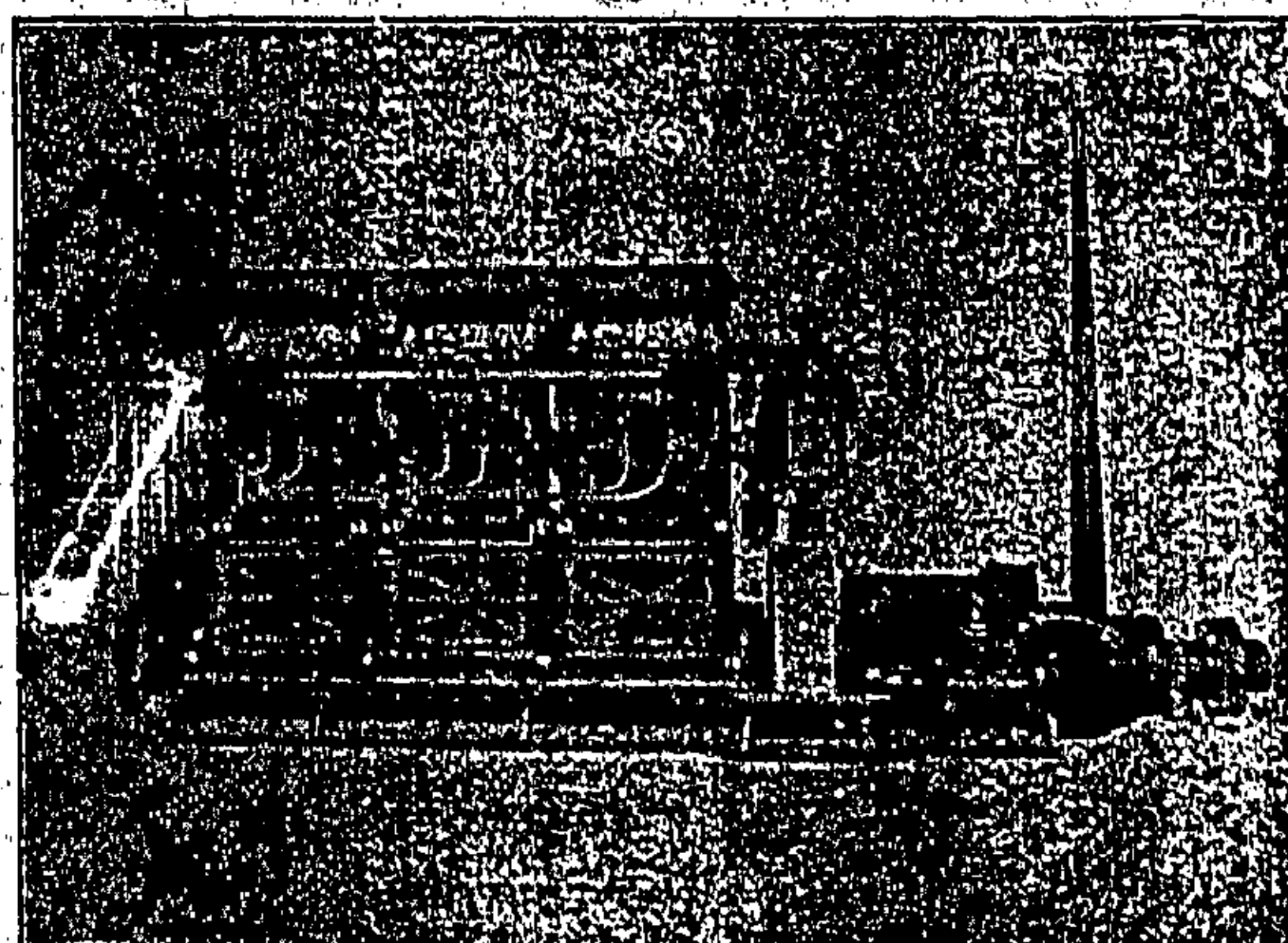
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South China Morning Post.

An Ever-Present Danger.

The work of an observatory director and his assistants must at best be something of a thankless task. If they anticipate the weather correctly for twenty successive days they receive next to no credit. It is counted their business accurately to forecast results without the slightest mistake. If, once in a way, the weather develops an unexpected kink and fails to follow the course toward which all anticipations point, they are met with growls. The fact remains, however, that the annual reports of the director of the Royal Observatory at Hongkong, unpretentious as they are, point to the remarkably fine nature of that work and shows that the observatory performs a public service which, it is to be feared, is too often overlooked save by those to whom the weather forecast is of first-class importance.

Daily Press.

Japan and the Dutch Colonies.

We are aware that aspirations for the extension of Japanese influence to the Netherlands Indies have been ventilated in the Observance Press of Japan, just as its extension has been advocated in many other directions, as, for example, in the Philippines, in Indo-China and even in India. Quite recently, in fact, a Japanese article came under our notice which represented the Batavia Government as being alarmed by recent Japanese shipping and commercial activities in Netherlands India, and apprehensive lest Japan should "swallow up" Dutch territories in the South Seas. The writer darkly hinted that even in military and naval circles in Japan great attention is being paid to the South Seas—but the only proof of this quoted by him was the fact that the Government had caused the Malay language to be taught in the Foreign Language School of Tokyo, and that naval officers were attending the school for the purpose of learning the language!

China Mail.

The Government's call to the Workers.

Discussing the all-important question of how best to supply the necessary amount of munitions for our men at the front, a writer in the current issue of *Engineering* to hand makes some pertinent observations. When every owner of works, and each member of his staff, has done all that is possible, success can only follow if willing labour can be obtained. Both the Army and the manufacturers are crying out for more men, and both are disappointed at the response. Yet, says the writer referred to, when one walks the streets there still seem to be men to spare who might very well be at the front, while in the works the old-fashioned about demarcation of work and trade-union rules occupy an altogether undue amount of the manager's time, and bar the gates to many who would willingly enter. It remains to be seen whether the new committee appointed by Lord Kitchener to take the necessary steps to provide such additional labour as may be required to secure that the supply of munitions of war shall be sufficient to meet all requirements will be able to introduce a new order of things. It is quite certain that there is the legal power to enforce their recommendations, however drastic they may be, and to sweep aside all those who seek to clog the wheels of industry in favour of particular sections of the community.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

High Prices for Postage Stamps.—A sale of valuable postage stamps was held yesterday at the galleries of Messrs. Glendinning, Pygott & Co., Ltd., and high prices were realised. For a Belgian stamp (1850) 10c, £5 10s. was bid. An unused copy, slightly defective, of a Reunion stamp (1852), 15c, went for £240; whilst another specimen, 30c, of the same place and year, made £23. These stamps belong to a very rare issue. A Rumanian (Molavia) stamp of 1858 realised £46.

A Monster Casting.—Messrs. Galloways (Limited), of Manchester, have just cast the first of four large bedplates for the large gas-blowing engines which they have on order for Messrs. Palmers Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited). This is an event of interest to local engineering firms on account of the exceptional magnitude of the casting, and also because, in the past, practically the whole of this class of gas-engine work has been carried out by German engineering firms. The casting, which necessitated the pouring of over 50 tons of molten cast iron, is the largest single casting which Messrs. Galloways have yet made. A "Kweichow Industrial Loan." Governor Lung Chien-chang of Kweichow in a memorandum to the President proposed the flotation of a "Kweichow Industrial Loan" for \$3,000,000 for the purpose of promoting industrial enterprises in Kweichow. The memorandum is now under consideration by the Ministry of Finance.

Girl to Attempt to Fly Across Country.

San Antonio (Tex.), April 18.—Miss Catherine Stinson, a nineteen-year-old aviator, announced here to-day that she would undertake a transcontinental flight of 3,000 miles from New York to San Francisco. She expects to start from the Statue of Liberty in New York about June 1st in a ninety-horsepower aeroplane and to make not more than ten stops at principal cities en route.

Villa Donates Defeat.

El Paso (Tex.), April 16.—Upon being informed of the report made by General Obregon of the recent battle of Olaya, General Villa late to-day telegraphed the following statement to his border agents: "The Carranza people can get up the news as they wish and relate how they captured 100 cannon and many other things, but the time will come soon when all will be unmistakable. It is true that I have not taken the city of Olaya, but I can state that if we had losses their losses were heavier, and their condition worse than ours. I hold all of my positions and I hope to give a decisive blow to my foe." Other telegrams from Villa explained that his abandonment of the attack had been caused by a shortage of ammunition. He admitted having received heavy losses in the centre of his attacking formation during fighting this week. No losses were stated.

World's Swimming Record Lowered.—At Chicago, on April 16, Duke Kahanamoku's world's swimming record of 54-3-5 seconds for one hundred yards was lowered a fifth of a second. At the national championships of the Amateur Athletes Union, A. C. Rathel, of the Illinois Athletic Club, covered the distance in 51-2-5 seconds.

STOPPING GERMAN SUPPLIES.

American Steamer Seized.

Hull, March 21.—The American steamer Maroon, which has been transferred from a British firm since the war broke out, has been seized and brought to Hull. The seizure took place on March 11 north of the Orkneys, and the vessel was taken into Kirkwall. The Maroon was commanded by Captain Sealey, and was bound to Gothenburg and Copenhagen. She had on board a cargo of tinned meat and motors, and has been detained in the belief that her cargo was intended for Germany. Before being seized she encountered bad weather, and had a marked list. She was taken to the Humber manned by a prize crew, and is now in dock at Hull.

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FROM DOVER STRAITS TO THE GOLDEN HORN.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

The Gallipoli peninsula is hardly more than fifteen miles wide at the widest points and not more than five at Bulair, where it joins the European mainland. North of the peninsula is the Gulf of Saros, an open roadstead running deep into the European shores. East of the entrance to the straits in the Sea of Marmora are several islands, which are also fortified and constitute the last line of water defenses of Constantinople, for the city itself is at the mercy of any fleet that can win clear of the third line of defenses. In addition to the forts, the Turks relied upon many mine fields.

The advantage of the Allies, the single circumstance that made the attack possible, was the superiority of the fleet artillery to the Turkish guns. Thus the "Queen Elizabeth," with her 15-inch guns, wholly outranged the forts, which had only 12-inch guns. Precisely as the heavier German guns were able to reduce Liege and Antwerp from their emplacements out of range of the smaller calibre guns of the Belgians, the artillery of the Allies now levelled the Turkish forts without loss in the early days.

In the first days of the operation, which began in the last week in February, the forts at the entrances of the straits were silenced and by the second week in March, the Allied fleet was within range of the forts at the narrowest point in the straits. These were attacked from the straits by one squadron and by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros across the Gallipoli peninsula by another at the same time, French and British warships alternating in their advances.

As the forts were reduced, the warships moved up the straits preceded by a fleet of mine-sweepers which cleared the waters of these perils. The progress was necessarily slow and had weather interrupted the operations on several days. Between the British and French reports of the results and those of the Turks, relayed by Berlin, there was a natural and enormous discrepancy. The Turks denied all success to the Allies, apart from the reduction of the forts at the entrance, which were reported to have been antiquated and poorly armed. The Allies, on their part, gave the defenders full credit for a stern resistance, attributed to German gunners the relatively accurate firing, but continued to report steady progress. By March 13, Vice-Admiral Carden was quoted as forecasting the arrival of the Allies at Constantinople by Easter, a holiday oddly appropriate for the restoration of Christian rule in the Moslem capital.

In the third week in March, it was conceded that in addition to their great fleet, made up of British warships assembled from all over the Seven Seas and reinforced by some of the best of the boats in the French Mediterranean fleet, transports were arriving bringing French troops from Africa and presumably British

troops from Egypt, now freed from the peril of a Turkish attack by Suez. The mission of these troops was plainly to land on either shore of the straits under cover of the guns of the fleet and complete the reduction of the forts. Great Turkish armies were also reported as reaching the imperilled forts and taking position on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Of itself the operation seemed lacking in the spectacular. There was no attempt at raids; rather there seemed to be a slow deliberate advance, a methodical reduction of shore batteries and careful mine-sweeping. At the same moment, a Russian fleet approached the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus and began a similar operation at the eastern gateway. To meet this, the pathetically weak Turkish fleet within the Dardanelles was withdrawn to Constantinople.

In the third week of March, the operation was proceeding in the careful fashion, when without warning three battleships of the Allied fleet, the Irresistible and the Ocean, both British, and the Bouvet, French, were blown up and sunk by floating mines while engaged, with seven other warships, in attacking the forts in the Narrows of the Dardanelles. Vice-Admiral Carden, who had been incapacitated by illness, was succeeded in the chief command by Rear-Admiral John Michael de Robeck.

VII. On Land.

East and west on land no major operation occurred during the first three weeks of March. In Northern Poland the Russians, defeated at the Battle of the Masurian Lakes, retreated to the Niemen, the Vistula, and the Narw. Behind this line they rallied and took the offensive. But after brief successes new German armies coming south from Mlava again put the Russians on the defensive and the whole campaign dropped temporarily to a dead level of local and minor combats.

South of the Vistula in Poland, the lines remained with little change, although here also the Russians claimed small advances which were matched by equal claims of their opponents. In Galicia the Russian defence apparently succeeded in halting and turning back the ambitious Austrian drive through Bukovina and by Stanislaw and Halicz at Lemberg. Certainly after a steady advance for some days the Austro-German armies halted, the Russian re-occupation of Czernowitz was forecast, and finally floods of the Danube and Pruth temporarily stopped all operations.

Along the eastern and northern slopes of the Carpathians, both Russian and Austrian reports agreed that the fighting was steady and murderous. Both sides claimed local advantages, but there was no reason to dispute the Russian claim that they had succeeded in foiling a great Austro-German drive to relieve Przemyśl, now in its fifth month of siege, to retake Lemberg, and clear the Galician province of the Russian forces which had held it since September. For the rest the March battle in the east seemed drawn.

There remained the possibility that the Germans would succeed in their new drive at Warsaw from

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WOUNDED OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

How a Lieutenant Was Saved From Massacre.

M. Thiebaut-Sisson, who has been despatched by the Temps to meet the wounded French soldiers arriving from Germany, sends the following strange story from Schaffhausen, on the German-Swiss frontier.

"A trooper of the 26th Territorials told me that he had had as his 'bad neighbour' in a German ambulance an English officer named R. T. Miller, 2nd Lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment.

"Having fallen with a hundred of his men at Le Cateau on August 25 or '06, Lieut. Miller, on recovery of consciousness, heard a detachment of cavalry coming towards him. Sitting up with difficulty, he saw some Prussian Uhlans, and waved his hand as a signal for them to come to his aid. An officer preceded the troops. He noticed the Englishman's signal, and setting spurs to his horse

cried as soon as he was some distance ahead of his men, 'Pre-tend to be dead!' The Englishman failed to understand, and continued waving his arm. The officer then galloped up close to him, and as he passed cried again, but in a suppressed voice, 'Pre-tend to be dead. I say, or you are lost!'

Lieut. Miller understood this time, and dropping on his side remained motionless until the Uhlans, having dismounted and shot with their revolvers all the wounded whom they saw moving, had got on their horses again and ridden away.

[According to the Army List, Lieut. R. T. Miller received his commission in the Manchester Regiment in 1912.]

weeks British troops had been pouring into France. There was no longer any secret made of the news that the advance guard of Kitchener's "million" were at last come to France. But from the Yser to the Vosges the battle lagged. The winter campaign was closing, but it was closing on the lines on which it had begun. German defenses in France still held. Joffre's tactics were limited to "nibbling." Great armies were waiting expectantly, but they continued to wait.

About La Bassée the British in the second week of March made a sudden forward thrust, capturing a few miles of ground and the village of Neuve Chapelle. La Bassée and Lille were their objectives. But the fight for La Bassée had begun on October 20, and on March 15 it had not ended. The importance of La Bassée from the fact that it was a single isolated hill rising out of the plain and covering several important highways and railroads. But every attack since the October struggle had so far failed.

For the rest in France there was heard the whispers of the new "push" to begin with the spring and spring was at hand. It was an unspoken fact that for



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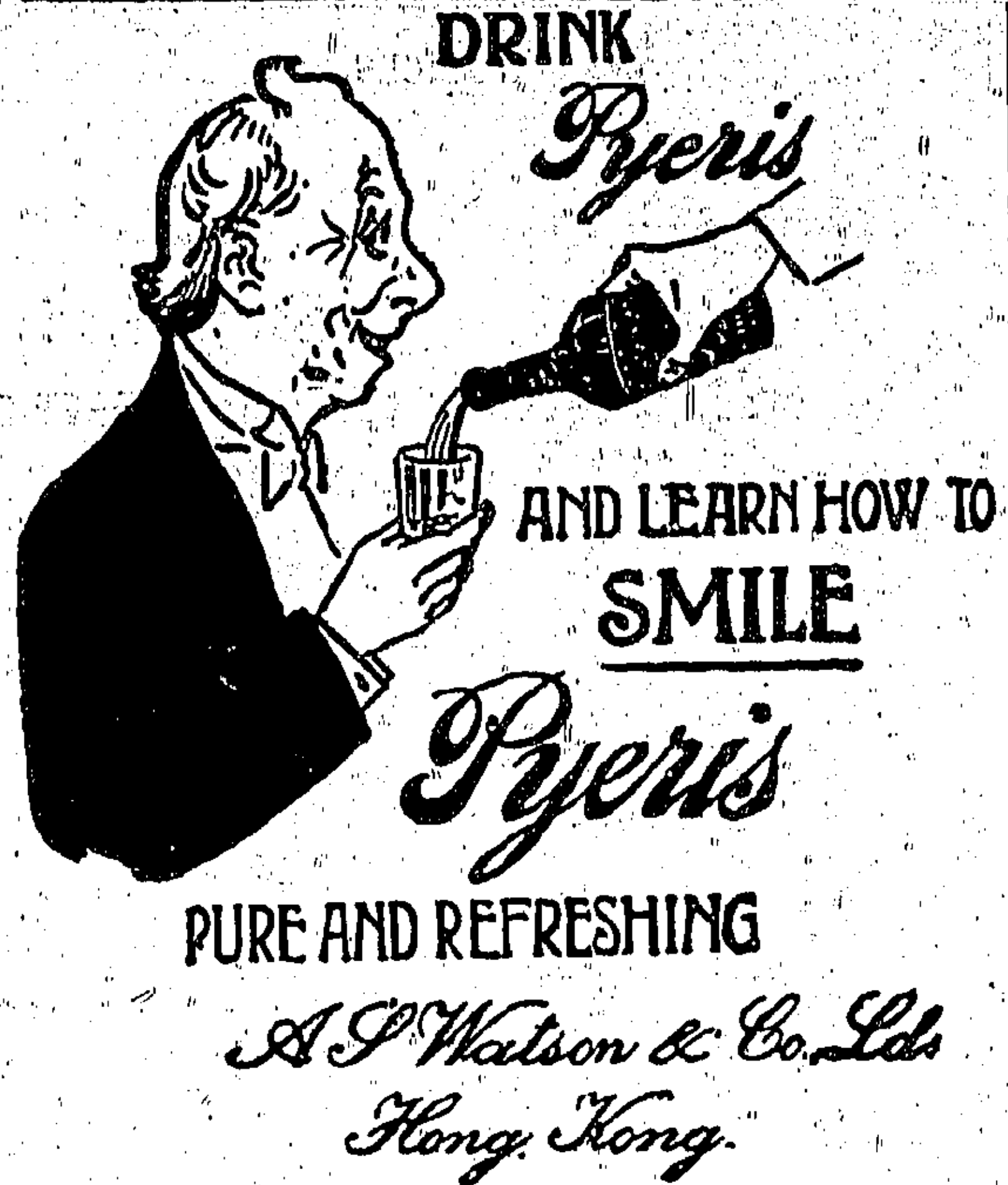
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

THE HONGKONG ANNUAL POLICE REPORT.

In last Thursday's leading article we touched upon the diminution of punishable offences within the Colony during the year 1914. This was in connection with the Gaol Report. The Hon. the Captain Superintendent's more detailed Police Report has since come to hand, supplying further evidence of that diminution, for it covers, in addition to prison cases, all matters reported to the police during the year in question. The total number of cases thus reported during the twelve months was 8,817 as against 12,011 in the preceding year—a decrease of over twenty-six per cent. Even if we compare the number with the average for the five foregoing years, we still find a decrease of some thirteen or fourteen per cent., so it can hardly be said that 1914 merely shines by comparison with a particularly bad year (1913).

The number of murders—fourteen—was the same as in 1913, but the gang robberies have sunk from fifty to seventeen. As regards the total amount of thieving done in the Colony, it is interesting to read that the estimated value of property stolen during 1914 was \$190,078.27 as against \$276,213.81—a decrease of \$86,145.54. The value of the property recovered by the police was \$28,997.58. Here, again, it is fair to add that the average value, annually, of stolen articles during the previous five years was \$203,125.81. Figures such as these speak for themselves—and speak very eloquently in favour of the good control which the police have over the district. And to this list we must add one more item: 204 search warrants for opium were executed by the police or the revenue men as compared with 2,047 in 1913. In 88 cases opium was found and 80 persons were arrested.

The police, as we have often remarked before, are more subjected to criticism than any other department, perhaps because the lay mind endows them with well nigh supernatural powers and does not take into account the difficulties and drawbacks with which they are bedged about. The population of Hongkong is not to be compared with any other within the British dominions, by reason of its migratory and fluctuating character. We say glibly enough that the Colony contains half a million people. It does; but at least a tenth, if not more, of that number can be put down as here to day and gone to-morrow; gone, not into other British territory where track can be kept of them, but into China—which is like saying "gone into the unknown." We spoke of the police as labouring under difficulties. Not the least of these is the amiable practice followed by the Government of allowing Chinese to swarm into the Colony just as they please. There is, we believe, some dim idea at the back of the Governmental mind that all this ingress of aliens makes for a larger revenue. And it does; but how much of the increase has to be devoted to the payment of police, sanitary inspectors, revenue officers etc? The figures and facts which we have culled from the Report show that the police have had a successful year, but they also show that crime is still far more prevalent in the Colony than it has any right to be, and common justice demands that the public should not hold the police themselves responsible for such prevalence. They lose no opportunity of detecting crime, but until they are better supported by the Government a good half of their efforts will continue to be so much waste labour—for which the ratepayers have to meet the bill.

A Disorderly Indian Watchman.

Hongkong's Indian watchmen seem to be, on the whole, a useful and respectable body of men. There are, however, two classes of exceptions: those who think that they can "watch" best while they are asleep, and those—fortunately fewer in number—who go on duty while under the influence of drink and so render themselves a nuisance, and potentially a danger, to their neighbours. To the second group belongs the individual who was brought before Mr. Lindell yesterday on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. As to the disorderliness, one could wish that the evidence had been a trifle more explicit, or else that more witnesses, as to the man's behaviour had been forthcoming. For it was alleged that, when reprimanded by a European for being in a drunken condition, the offender attempted to draw his bayonet on the gentleman in question. In the end he was fined ten dollars—not, we are bound to believe, for attempting to draw a weapon on a European, but on account of the original charge: drunk and disorderly. For the latter offence the fine was a perfectly reasonable one, but we confess to some amount of curiosity, first as to the Indian's alleged threatening behaviour, and secondly as to why this was not included in the charge.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

It is fifty-one years ago to-day since one of America's greatest men of letters—Nathaniel Hawthorne—died. Hawthorne had, one feels, a double value: literary and historical. Not only did he help to found what may yet become a great national literature, but he was a link between the old America and the new. His "Scarlet Letter," in addition to being so great a book as to deserve a place in modern world-literature, was as valuable to the Americans from an educative point of view as the Western novels are to Britons; while his style—particularly that of the "Twice Told Tales"—offered, to those who were to come after, as fine a model in prose as Longfellow and Whittier were to establish in poetry. One of the most hopeful signs of America's future as a literature-loving country is the fact that his work seems to be as highly thought of and as popular as ever among the people there whose opinion counts.

The American Novel.

There can be, at best, but little comparison between Hawthorne and the modern American novelist, because the United States of his day was another country altogether from what it is to-day. When he was at the height of his success, Abolition was scarcely more than talked of, the Continental population was comparatively small, and the tone of thought was still rather that of the early settlers than of people constituting a separate nation. Modern America has produced an entirely new type of novelist, and one that has come to stay—because, while it has been influenced to the full by Hawthorne at his best, it has had a wider field in which to range, and has taken due advantage of it. The American novel-writer of to-day has no need to confine himself to history or to the doings of delightfully old-world people who lived in quaint towns unthreatened by the railway and the motor car. He has before him an unending topic in modern American social life and, even if he tires of that, he can, like the late Marion Crawford, Harold Frederic and Henry Harland, or like Henry James, go to England and the Continent for his material. Indeed, with the exception of Owen Wister and Winston Churchill, there are few of America's novelists who have lived during the past thirty years who have not availed themselves of the possibilities of non-American life; and, in so doing, not a few of them have attained, and deservedly, a worldwide popularity.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD IS JOY, BUT ONLY THE STRICKEN KNOW THIS.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; rain.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 40 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Mails.

European Mail.—Due per a.s. Oriental to-morrow.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Hitachi Maru to-day at 11 a.m.
American Mail.—Closed per a.s. Persia to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Luchow at 3 p.m.
U. K. and Canadian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Tawa Maru at 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Persia, closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Donglaes.—\$483, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$38, buyers.
Ewo.—\$155, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—Tis. 99, buyers.
Langkats.—Tis. 41, buyers.
Laos.—\$89, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 51st anniversary of the death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American Novelist.

Opened the Safe.

A shopkeeper of 37, Bonham Strand East, reports to the police that some person stole the key of his safe and stole from the latter \$210 in notes and subsidiary coin.

Chief Officer's Loss.

Mr. G. S. L. Gambey, the Chief Officer of the s.s. Tungahing, reports that some person stole from his drawer in his cabin, the sum of \$100 in notes.

Pistol Stolen.

A watchman at the glass factory, Tai Wan, reports that some person has stolen a Browning automatic pistol, valued \$40, from under his bed.

Small Fire.

A small fire which broke out at 2, Wing Wah Lane, yesterday afternoon was extinguished by the inmates and the police. Damage to the extent of \$100 was done.

Fell Down the Hold.

A Chinese has been sent to the Hospital suffering from injuries caused by falling down the hold of Kowloon Godown Lighter no 6, on which he was employed as a seaman, whilst working cargo into the s.s. Persia.

Boarding-house Theft.

A report has been made to the police by a carpenter who has just returned from the Straits, that whilst staying in a boarding-house, 142, Connaught Road Central, his boxes were broken open and property to the value of \$143 was stolen.

A Difference of \$3.10.

"There is a difference of \$3.10 between these good ladies, the price of pork for the 'Queen of Heaven' (laughter). They were taking it to the festival," said Mr. P. W. Golding, in defending three women charged with assault at the Police Court this morning. The amount being paid, the parties left the Court satisfied.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' SUCCESSES.

Further Details of the Big Battle.

The serenity of detail of which we complained yesterday is, to some extent, atoned for by the belated "second half" of "Eye-witness" story, by certain amount of new matter which has been sent through, and by the brief message from Sir John French. The Field Marshal never goes to extremes, a fact which adds to the worth of his simple statement: "Fighting continues in our favour." This we may take also as the most up-to-date of the war, all the others being of a more or less retrospective nature. A French official message tells us more about the magnificent success of our ally at Caraceny. "The quality of 'dash' is as noticeable as ever, where the French troops are concerned. It is a characteristic of theirs that has marked every big fight in which their nation has been engaged, from the Middle Ages to to-day, and no amount of adverse circumstances can knock it out of them. In this case, even the officers of the enemy took upon themselves to congratulate the French general on his men's prowess.

British Endurance.

If Germany cannot stand up against French charges that carry everything before them, she is equally helpless against the feature which signifies British fighting: that stubborn resistance and power to endure, for which our men have always been famed. Nothing is more wearing to an opponent than being continually met with the sort of stone-wall obstinacy which is born in the British boy and is cultivated and perfected in the sports field. The purport of the delayed portion of the "Eye-witness" narrative is that, at a fearful expense, both in ammunition and in German lives, the enemy sought to carry out a very elaborate movement which, if successful, must have reconstituted the field entirely, and might ultimately even have left him master of Calais or the road thereto. The failure of such a movement depended on the ability of the British to "stay"—and to re-form quickly where they had ceased to give ground. Our men did what Britain expected of them, and the result has been another dire reverse for Germany. Unluckily for herself she cannot—as the French and British have ever done—learn wisdom by experience. She mistakes the pig-headedness that is the offspring of a morbid self-conceit for strength of will, and so goes on committing the same old blunders over and over again. This fact is noticeable enough throughout the later "Eye-witness" story, which describes what is practically a repetition of her former series of frustrated attacks.

German Doings.

And while the Allies can show a record of clean triumphs—even though dearly-bought—what sort of account would Germany have to give of her recent doings if it were possible to compel her to issue a truthful bulletin? To the north of Ypres her troops made another effort—with gas; and the gas seems to have disabled as many Germans as Britishers. At St. Julien some of them disfigured themselves in kilts, and at Bailly they hoisted the Turkish flag; but both these manifestations of Prussian "resource" ended disastrously for the tricksters. Elsewhere the lesson has also been impressed on the civilised world that Germany is still Germany, and culture still culture; for our enemy's cavalry in the eastern part of the great battlefield has distinguished itself by killing and burning Russian wounded, while, on the English coast, a Zeppelin has dropped bombs on unfortified Ramsgate. A proper judgement of a later wire, the way of that Zeppelin, like that of all transgressors, seems to have been hard for she was forced to flee ignominiously and in the end, sustained rather more damage than she herself had been able to inflict.

THE COAL BRIBERY CASE.

LENIENT SENTENCE ON ARMY CONTRACTOR.

Suggestions Against Staff Sergeant Withdrawn.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, sitting in Criminal Session, had before him the case in which Wong Kam Ying was charged that on April 6 he did unlawfully attempt to induce and induce Staff Sergeant Hawkins, Chief Clerk in the Army Service Corps, to collude with him in defrauding the Government of a certain quantity of coal to be supplied to the Government.

A second count in the indictment charged him with uttering and putting off a certain undertaking for the payment of money, to wit an I.O.U. for \$100 purporting to have been signed by Staff Sergeant Hawkins, at the same time, well knowing it to have been forged.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appearing for the defendant.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the first count, and the prosecution accepting this, the Attorney General entered a *nolle prosequi* with respect to the second. The Attorney General, outlining the facts to his Lordship, said that at the beginning of April the coal contractor for the Army Service Corps was a firm known as the Wing O. Coal Company, and the defendant appeared to be the man who dealt with the authorities in respect to that contract. The contract, started only at the beginning of the month, and the first consignment of coal was delivered on April 1, and was found to consist partly of screened, and partly of unscreened, and the attention of the defendant was drawn to the fact that the coal supplied was not up to the contract. The second delivery of coal was made upon April 2, and was of screened coal; the third delivery was due upon April 7, and upon April 6 the events took place which formed the subject of this charge. On that day the defendant came to the transport office at about ten in the morning, and it was then that the attempt was made to bribe the Staff Sergeant. It was a clear attempt to induce him by the not unsubstantial bribe of \$100 per month, to conspire with him in defrauding the government of its proper rights under the contract. Counsel would like, if he might, to draw attention to one or two points which made the Crown look upon the case as a serious one. The first was that it was an attempt, a deliberate attempt, to corrupt an officer of good and long service, as Staff Sergeant Hawkins must have had to enable him to reach his present position. The defendant mistook his man but it was conceivable that he might have found someone else, with a weak moral sense, and might have succeeded in leading him into crime which would have led him to the court martial, and to disgrace. The bribe showed that the fraud intended was a substantial one because one could believe that the defendant's own illicit gains under the proposed arrangement would have been at least as great as those offered to Staff Sergeant Hawkins. It was apparently a deliberate attempt to defraud the Government and that was very serious, especially at a time such as this, when the resources of the country should be husbanded, and a man attempting to defraud the government at this time was really helping the King's enemies.

Mr. Potter, on the defendant's behalf, remarked that the case was a sad one, because the man up to the time when he committed this act, had led an industrious and entirely honest life. He was a man of about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, and for the last nine years, had led an honest life, and he thought he could show his Lordship, in a moment, the circumstances which led him to devote for the first time from that honourable course.

His Lordship in rendering the defendant to six months imprisonment, without hard labour, remarked he was passing upon him a lenient sentence, and he had mentioned the matter of Staff Sergeant Hawkins in order to give his counsel an opportunity of withdrawing unreservedly the suggestions made against him, and which as they were bound to do had secured wide publication in the Colony. He accepted counsel's assurance of regret that he should have made such suggestions without justification. He would deal with him as leniently as he possibly could, and give him an opportunity to retrieve his good character when he came out of prison, and he hoped that the short sentence which he was giving to pass, would inspire him when he came out of prison, to live as he had done before.

The Attorney General had suggested that this was a deliberate attempt to bribe Staff Sergeant Hawkins. Of course it was, liberate in the sense that it was a crime in deliberate, but he thought he would be able to set his Lordship that it was not liberate in the sense that it was thought out and planned at a length of time before the offence was committed. The defendant entered into the coal business in February of this year, his firm being the Wing On Coal Company, and, from counsel's instructions, it would appear that that was the defendant's venture in the coal trade. He did not know whether it was a fact of the outbreak of war that made the coal trade so profitable as to induce people who had experience in the trade, to enter into it, but this was the defendant's first experience in a line of business. The defendant appeared upon the deposition and it had not been contradicted, that the contract he entered into with the government was so unprofitable for him that if he was compelled to carry it out he would lose a very large sum indeed. That, he submitted, was the whole cause of the trouble. The man had just started off in a new line of business entirely, and found himself in a position which he must either carry on at a contract at a loss, perhaps such loss as to entail his financial ruin or else he must get out of the contract. The right course was to have gone to the authorities and told them that he could not carry on the contract under the existing conditions. He did not do that, and instead of going to the authorities and pleading leniency, he went to Staff Sergeant Hawkins and made an offer of a bribe of \$100. He thought they were the circumstances which should induce his Lordship to say that it was not a deliberate attempt at criminality in the sense of being a well thought out plan to defraud the government.

The Chief Justice:—What makes his position a good deal more serious was that before the magistrate he alleged this was a loan of \$100, which the Sergeant pressed him to make, and he extracted his signature, to cross examine upon that line. It seems to me to be a serious element in the case in reply to what you are saying just now.

Mr. Potter replied that he thought that the defendant's position upon that point was even in his favour. It was wrong of him to have suggested such a thing in the police court but that man, so far from persisting in that defence to-day, withdrew it in the most public and most unequivocal manner that he could, an suggestion of any impropriety on the part of Staff Sergeant Hawkins, and he was glad to be able to say that in the presence of Staff Sergeant Hawkins' senior officer. Whatever lapse may have caused the man to make the suggestion in the police court, he again put it to his Lordship that it was entirely consistent with his good character that he should in this court and upon his own initiative clear away beyond all possible doubt any shadow or suspicion that may have been raised against Staff Sergeant Hawkins. He thought his Lordship would agree with him that no suggestion could be made against Staff Sergeant Hawkins, and the attitude of the defendant now should take away any sting that there might have been in his attitude in the Police Court.

His Lordship in rendering the defendant to six months imprisonment, without hard labour, remarked he was passing upon him a lenient sentence, and he had mentioned the matter of Staff Sergeant Hawkins in order to give his counsel an opportunity of withdrawing unreservedly the suggestions made against him, and which as they were bound to do had secured wide publication in the Colony. He accepted counsel's assurance of regret that he should have made such suggestions without justification. He would deal with him as leniently as he possibly could, and give him an opportunity to retrieve his good character when he came out of prison, and he hoped that the short sentence which he was giving to pass, would inspire him when he came out of prison, to live as he had done before.

COMPANY MEETING.

F.M.S. Rubber Planters.

The second ordinary general meeting of F.M.S. Rubber Planters' Estates, Limited, was held on April 6 at the office of the company, 10, Philip-lane, E.O., Mr. Jas. F. Anderson (the chairman) presiding.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have been in your possession for some time, I suppose we may follow the usual custom and take them as read. On this occasion there is really very little to add to the information given in the report. We have opened up new land, and we have not produced any rubber. Our manager has thus been able to devote his whole attention to weeding and other estate works necessary for the proper development of the property, which are all up to date. The development costs for the year, as you will see from the balance-sheet, amounted to £5,876 1s. 5d., being at the rate of \$23.41, or 53s. 9d., per cultivated acre, which must be considered moderate, and the total of the estate account up to December 31 last runs out at practically £40 per acre. Of course, there will be a good deal more to be added to the estate account during the next two or three years, but we should in due time have a fully developed property at a cost of under £50 per acre, and at this figure it should give a very comfortable return to the shareholders. You will also note that during the year we have received £250 from the liquidator of the old company on its final winding up, and this sum has been deducted from the cost of the estate, which seems to us the correct way of dealing with it. Besides weeding, and other rather heavy item of expenditure is that relating to hospital and medical expenses, to which I referred at some length last year, but we believe we have had good value for the money spent in a healthy labour force. At the same time it is hoped, when the present arrangement comes to an end, that it should be possible to evolve an equally efficient but cheaper one, now that matters are well organised and a healthy force is established, I may mention that the daily outturn to work on the estate during the last quarter of 1914 was 90 per cent. of the total force, which is very satisfactory, and goes to show that the coolies in sickness and in health are well looked after. As foreboded last year, our force now consists entirely of Tamils, but when tapping begins we shall probably have to revert to a certain proportion of Chinese, and there should be no difficulty about securing their services.

Tapping. With regard to the question of tapping, in the report it is stated that, while a number of trees will shortly be tappable, a decision as to when this work should be commenced had been deferred pending further advice from the East. Since then we have heard from our Eastern agents on the subject, with certain information as to costs, etc., that we had asked for, and I can now inform you that it is intended to start operations after the wintering season this year and that the production is estimated at 15,000 lbs., which was the figure given in our prospectus. Of course, we cannot expect to have much in the way of profit from this small quantity, but, even if it does nothing more than cover expenses, it will be satisfactory to have a start made and the nucleus of an efficient tapping force trained and established, in view of the considerable crops we hope to see coming in the course of the next few years. There is one other matter to which I ought to refer. Included in the planted area are a certain number of ravines which are causing a good deal of trouble. They are proving costly to keep clear, and the growth of the rubber trees is not so satisfactory as we could wish, and it has suggested itself to the board that perhaps the best and cheapest way in the long run would be to stop the cultivation of the worst of these areas, altogether, and to open up an equivalent acreage in our reserve land. Two of our directors will shortly be in the East. Mr. Macgregor, who is already

CANTON NEWS.

Report of Finance Commissioner.

Canton, May 16. In answer to a request from the Governor, the Commissioner of Finance has submitted a report covering the period from Jan. 1, 1914 to Mar. 31, 1915, as follows:

Mint castings, ... \$914,230.
Ship tax, ... 280,500.
Nitrate and Sulphur, ... 113,000.

Total, ... \$1,313,730.

Mines Newly Opened.
Governor Li has forwarded to the Commercial Board a statement showing that 124 mines have been opened by merchants of this province during the period of January, February, and March of this year. Applications have been filed on a list of more than 70 other locations, but they have not yet been acted upon. This seems to indicate quite a boom in the mining industry.

Ammunition Order Cancelled.
During the negotiations between China and Japan, General Lung arranged to send a messenger to Shanghai with funds for the purpose of purchasing a supply of ammunition for the Canton arsenal. But as the negotiations have happily terminated, the order has been withdrawn and the supplies will not be bought at present.

Liquor and Tobacco Monopoly.
A telegram recently received from the Central Financial Board states that a monopoly on tobacco and liquor has been established in Peking and it is desired that all other provinces shall follow their example. An officer has been sent to investigate the conditions in this province and the local financial Board is requested to assist him in every way. So we shall probably soon have another monopoly at work in our midst.

Warning Proclamation.
Since the amicable settlement of the Sino-Japanese misunderstanding, the lamentations of the Cantonese people concerning what they are pleased to call "China's disgraceful humiliation" have been loud and long. A few days ago the authorities that be, decided they had had enough of it and a proclamation was issued forbidding any public criticisms of the governmental action in this matter.

there, and Mr. Cumming, who hopes to go in the near future, and these two gentlemen have been asked to go carefully into this board if they think any such action should be taken. I think it well to mention this to you now, so that you may not be wholly unprepared should you find next year that the details of our planted acreage show some slight differences from those now published, but no alteration will be made without the very careful consideration of the board, and unless your directors are perfectly satisfied that it will be for the eventual good of the estate and the shareholders.

Condition of the Estate.

Our visiting agent, Mr. Mansergh, last visited the estate in January of this year, and in closing his report he remarks that the property is in good order and the costs of working for the past year satisfactory, this being, he adds, the result of very thorough supervision. This is just what we expected to hear, but it is none the less satisfactory to have it emphasised by Mr. Mansergh; and I think you will agree with me that our thanks are due both to his firm, who are our agents in the East, and to our estate manager, Mr. Monilews, and his staff for their attention to our interests during the past year. I have now to propose that the report and accounts presented to the shareholders be and the same are hereby received and adopted.

Mr. F. M. Porcher seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The auditors (Messrs. Woolger, Hennell, and Co.) were re-elected on the motion of Mr. W. Blund, seconded by Mr. W. D. Campbell.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the staff in the East for their efficient working of the company's business.

Mr. C. Malcolm Cumming seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The proceedings then terminated.

COMPANY REPORT.

Peak Tramways Company, Limited.

The report of the Directors of the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., for the year ending 30th April, 1915, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon on Tuesday, 25th May, states:

The net profit for the twelve months, after deducting Directors' fees and General Managers' remuneration and providing for losses on subsidiary and silver coins, amounts to \$27,063.94, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$2,242.10, making available for appropriation, \$29,306.04.

The Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$21,000.00, that \$8,000.00 be transferred to Reserve fund, and that the balance of \$2,306.04 be carried to a new Profit and Loss account.

Directors:—In accordance with Rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harton, Mr. C. S. Gubbly, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Hon. Mr. David Landale retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors:—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. C. Bernard Brown and A. R. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

Profit and Loss Account.

To Loss on Subsidiary and silver coins ... \$ 3,440.18
To Coal and Stores ... 12,023.79
To Charges ... 4,110.66
To Maintenance and Repairs ... 4,495.87
To Rates, Crown Rent and Fire Insurance ... 1,983.03
To Salaries and Wages ... 25,901.67
To Office Rent and Clerks' Salaries ... 6,000.00
To Remuneration to Directors ... 2,500.00
To Remuneration to General Managers 5 p.c. on gross earnings ... 4,713.41
To Balance as per balance sheet ... 27,063.94

\$92,238.45

BALANCE SHEET.

By Traffic Receipts ... \$7,241.24
By Rents ... 544.82
By Interest Receivable 4,455.31
By Less Interest Payable 2,020.92
By Transfer Fees ... 27.00
\$92,238.45

Liabilities.

Authorised Capital \$750,000 divided into 75,000 shares of \$10 each ... 300,000.00
Issued Capital 25,000 shares fully paid up ... \$250,000.00
Issued Capital 57,000 shares \$1.00 paid up ... 50,000.00
Reserve Fund as per last Account ... 44,000.00
Since added ... 10,000.00
54,000.00
Mortgage R.B. Lot 80 Unexpired Season Ticket ... 5,615.10
Unclaimed dividends Sundry Creditors ... 2,408.80
Profit and Loss Account from last year \$2,242.10
Profit and Loss Account for the year \$27,063.94 ... 29,306.04
4,026.71

Assets.

Permanent Way and Concession old line \$200,000.00
Permanent Way new line as per last account \$30,595.29
Less Transferred to Extension a/c ... \$1,845.00
28,750.29
Permanent Way Extension Account ... 2,600.00
Stations, Crown Leaseholds and Buildings as per last Account \$35,981.29
Since written off ... \$2,000.00
\$33,981.29

\$33,981.29

DAVID LANDALE, DIRECTORS.

J. SCOTT HARTON, DIRECTORS.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers.

We report that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Vouchers and Securities and obtained all the information required by us. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th April, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

A. R. Lowe, C. Bernard Brown, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

ORGAN RECITAL.

There was a good attendance last evening at St. John's Cathedral, when Mr. Denman Fuller, gave the last organ recital, before putting the instrument under repairs which are expected to take a considerable time. The programme that he had selected was as pleasing as any that Mr. Fuller has presented during the season. The best item was the rendering of "Orestes," by E. Elgar, which Mr. Fuller treated in a most admirable manner, while the playing of Bridges "Serenade," an old favourite was everything to be desired. The programme was as follows:—

Allegro (Sonata in F minor), Mendelssohn.
Carissime, E. Elgar
Canon in B minor, Schumann
To the Spring, Grieg
Fugue (on tune of Hymn 105), Bach
Serenade, F. Bridge
Toccata, E. J. Evry

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve orders, issued to-day state:

The members of the British Company are warned that they are classed as follows for the Empire Day Musketry Practice:—
Class A.—Hooper, Kennedy, Martin, Rosser and Small.
Class B.—Wright, Weaser and Nicol.
Class C.—The remainder of the Company.

For Championship Shoot.—Champion, Chinchen, Cook, Eastace, Evans, Gibson, Grant-Smith, Hynes, Roylance, Arnot, Banje, Henderson, Hewitt, Ireson, and Ramsay. Any other members desiring to compete must notify at once.

Rolling Stock ... 27,504.28
Office Furniture ... 500.00
Coals and Stores on hand ... 1,307.20
Sundry Debtors ... 1,249.54
Mortgage on R. B. Lot 21 ... 40,000.00
Cash in H. & S. Bank ... 83,948.81
Cash and O'dors. O'dors in hand ... 5,025.30
93,974.11
\$439,026.91

DAVID LANDALE, DIRECTORS.

J. SCOTT HARTON, DIRECTORS.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers.

We report that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Vouchers and Securities and obtained all the information required by us. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th April, 1915, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

A. R. Lowe, C. Bernard Brown, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1915.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "STAR" FERRY Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, the 27th May, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Saturday 22nd to Thursday 27th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1915.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

NOTICE.

Leaving this Colony for two months, I have pleasure to inform the Shippers and Consignees of Cargo by the steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, that during my absence, the business of the Hongkong Agency will be carried on by my Assistant, Mr. Carlos E. Tavares.
Capt. D. A. Lukhmanoff, Agent.
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"KOREA,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board May 18th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered May 24th, 1915 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown May 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before June 3rd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of 2 ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Rattinjee, Royal George Hotel.

BATHING SEASON.

NEW STOCK OF
BATHING COSTUMES
IN ONE OR TWO PIECES.

SMART DESIGNS IN
BATH ROBES
VERY USEFUL ON BATHING PIONIOS.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VCEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL LTD.

ARE SHOWING

BABY CARRIAGES

LATEST MODELS.

WOOD OR CANE BODIES

WIRED ON TYRES, WELL UPHOLSTERED,
PLEASING & DURABLE COLOURS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the
S.S. "AQUITANIA"

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co. Ltd.

6, DES VCEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

Royal Blend Whisky

"Fit for a Prince"



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 8, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Straits.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VROUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 23, FOOHONG ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE containing sailing times and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 26th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 18, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 18th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinsan.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Su Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m., Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd MAY.

The Company's Steamship, TAISHAN, will depart from the COLPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUAI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Saiman, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	SKitano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope SFushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa	T. 16,000 (THUR., 20th May, at noon) T. 21,600 (THURS., 3rd June, at noon)

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	SAwa Maru Capt. Mori SShizuoka Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,500 (TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.) T. 12,500 (THURS., 27th May, at 4 p.m.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	SHitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga STango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 (TUES., 18th May, at 11 a.m.) T. 13,500 (TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.)
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurokumi	(SATURDAY, 19th May)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo	(TUESDAY, 25th May)

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yoko	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tada	(THURSDAY, 13rd June)
MOJI & Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt. Saraki	(MONDAY, 24th May)

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(MONDAY, 14th June, at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	(TUES., 18th May, at 10 a.m.)

Equipped with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kitano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 20th May
Fushimi "	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano "	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori "	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Awa Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 18th May
Shizuoka "	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki "	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WEL, C'FOO & T'SIN	Kueichow	19th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	20th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	25th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation, midships, electric fans fitted, extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

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Hongkong 18th May, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
Tjibodas, SHANGHAI		19th May
Tjibodas, JAPAN		2nd half May
Tjibodas, JAPAN		26th May
Tjibodas, JAPAN		2nd half May
Tjibodas, JAPAN		28th May

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.
First Class to London		£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£20. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco		£25. " " £58.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLEJO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO; THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seijo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May at 10 a.m.
St Albans	14th May	22nd June
Empire	24th June	17th July

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND YOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 18th May at 1 p.m.
Haining	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 21st May at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 25th May at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Ship Fuel and Supplies at Panama.
The announcement is made that firms sending their vessels to the Canal do not need to employ agents on the isthmus to take care of their interests in regard to the payment of tolls and minor charges. Delays and expenses may be avoided by doing business direct with the Panama Canal. The canal organization has been developed to handle vessels with all possible despatch, and to attend to their wants fully in the matter of supplies, fuel, water, repairs, etc., to the extent of the available facilities. Deposits to cover tolls on the purchase of supplies may be made with any of the assistant treasurers of the United States, who are to be found at the larger seaports, or with the assistant auditor of the Panama Canal at Washington. D. C. As soon as these deposits are made, cable information is sent to the Panama Canal. It is advisable that deposits made somewhat in excess of the anticipated charges to cover minor charges which may not have been anticipated, such as pilchage and towage. Pilchage is at the rate of \$1 per foot of maximum draft, but is not charged on a vessel which makes the transit of the Canal without taking on or discharging freight or passengers in terminal port. Tug service, which is at the rate of \$15 per hour, will not be charged on vessels of less than 15,000 gross tonnage. Mail, other than registered, and cablegrams for men on ships which will call at the terminal port or pass through the Canal, may be addressed in care of the captains of the ports, if desired, or may be addressed to Cristobal or Balboa, general delivery, with the name of the vessel written plainly, or, in case the vessel has a known representative on the isthmus, in care of such representative. Laundry is handled quickly and no advance notice is required. The following are representative charges for ship's laundry: Trousers and jackets, 5 cents each; aprons, caps, sheets, tablecloths, napkins, towels, 1 cent each.

To Fight Seamen's Bill To End.

New York, April 18.—Shipping men here state that Attorney General Gregory's opinion declaring the seamen's law effective November 4 instead of July 1 would merely give them more time to carry on the fight to have it repealed. They are pleased with the Attorney-General's opinion because they believe that by November congress can be brought to see that the law as passed is folly. George A. White, of the Hudson River Day Line and president of the American Passenger Steamboat Lines Association, said yesterday that Attorney-General Gregory's opinion did not mean an end to the fight. It will give the shipping men time to carry on the campaign, he said, and it relieves them from attempting to comply with the law by July 1, which he said would have been physically impossible.

Mare Island to Get More Building.

Orders have been received at Mare Island from the Navy Department to build bids on a fuel ship which is provided for in this year's naval appropriation bill. The vessel is to be a sister ship to the Kanawha, now under construction there. Bids are also ordered on a destroyer No. 88, on which the Mare Island yard, under bid the closest competitor nearly \$300,000. These orders indicate that Mare Island will be awarded the contracts without competitive bidding, as a large saving has already been made on the Kanawha, for which \$1,140,000 was appropriated. Weekly Commercial News.

Recognition for Service Rendered.

In the course of an official communication received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild it is stated that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered since the outbreak of war by their Secretary Mr. T. W. Moore, they are pleased to grant to him the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Officers' Feast: The Lord Steward, Lord High Admiral, Kipper & Co., ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong. (Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	H. S. S. S. S.	Wed. 19th May at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	K. S. S. S. S.	Wed. 19th May at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	K. S. S. S. S.	Thur. 20th May at noon
SHANGHAI	H. S. S. S. S.	Fri. 21st May at 4 light
MANILA	Longsang	Sat. 22nd May at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W.wei	Chipshing	Sun. 23rd May at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Chipsang	Tues. 25th May at 4 light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Chipsang	Wed. 26th May at 4 light
MANILA	Yuchang	Sat. 29th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat. 3rd June at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Uatun, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

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Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

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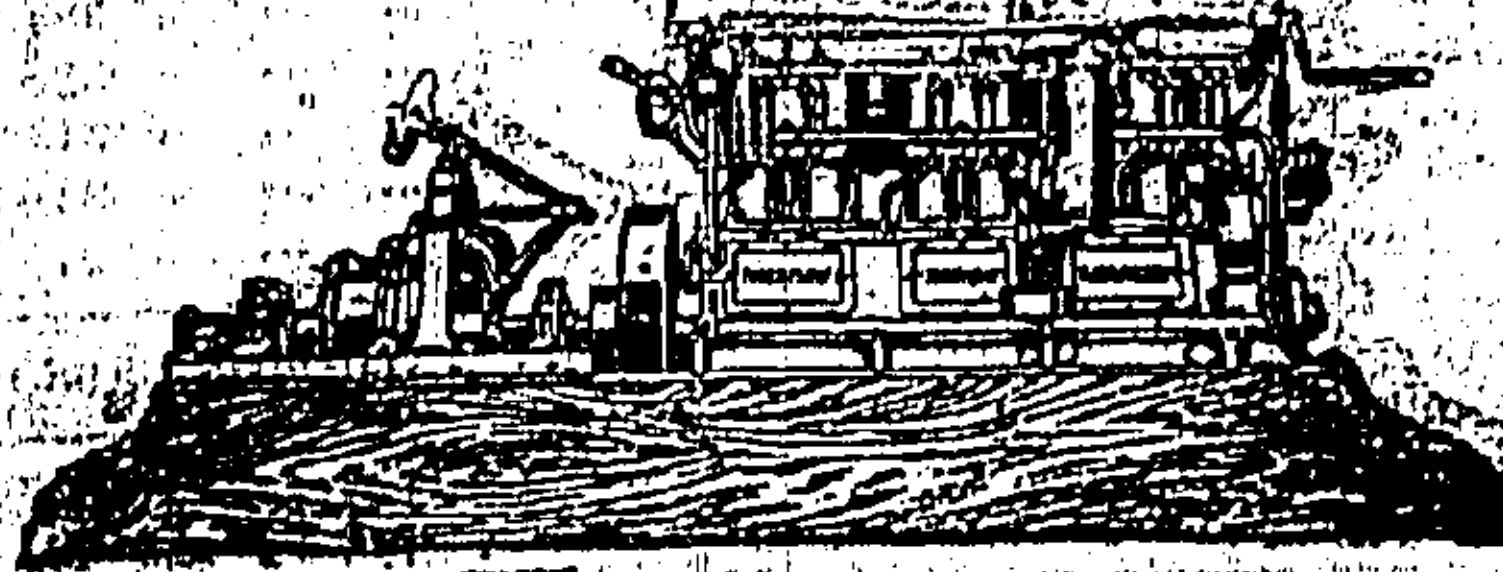
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	20th May
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of N. Castle	B. L. L.	2nd May
London	Mon'shite	J. M. O.	19th June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Fco via Manila & Japan & Persia	P. M. Co.	18th May
Via B.C. & S'ha via K'lung & Korea	N. Y. K.	18th May
San Fco via S'ha & Japan & Korea	P. M. Co.	26th May
Via T'ma via M'la, K'lung, B.C. & Mexico	O. S. K.	31st May
New York via Panama Canal	D. & Co.	1st June
San Fco via S'ha & Japan & Siberia	P. M. Co.	1st June
Boston & New York via Suez	B. L. L.	10th June
San Fco via S'ha & Japan & Tuscany	P. M. Co.	15th June
San Fco via M'la & Japan & Nippon	T. K. K.	13th July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitschi M.	N. Y. K.	17th May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25th June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18th May
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	18th May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'ching	B. & S.	20th May
Shanghai	O'ring	P. & O.	20th May
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L. don & Surat	B. L. L.	B. L. L.	23rd May
S'ha, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	4th June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	15th June
Shanghai	Tiptanna	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tiptaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiptaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Thursday, 10th June.

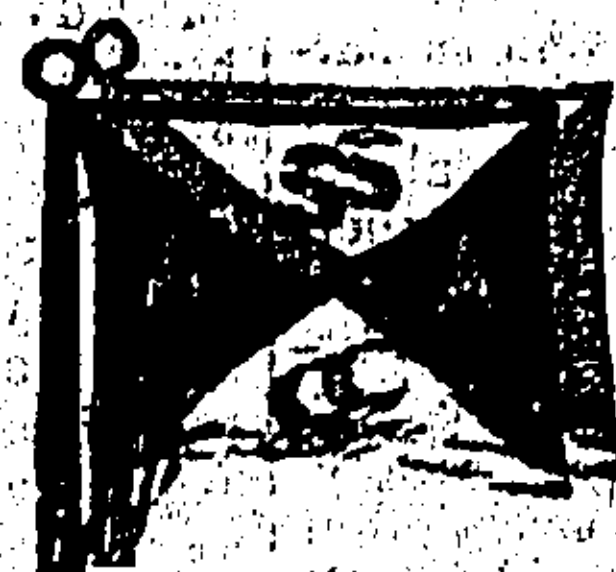
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Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGUE left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 11th May, p.m. for Vancouver on Tuesday, the 11th May.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ORIENTAL left Hongkong for this Port on the 15th instant, at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 19th instant about noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, May 13, for Hongkong, via Manila. She is carrying the mail and is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. OHIO SANG from Swatow is due at Hongkong on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 18th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,012 T. Mochi, 10th inst. Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen. N.Y.K.

Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. Nishigama, 10th inst. Batavia, 8th inst. Gen. N.Y.K.

Perlis, Br. s.s. 4,335 T. John Hill, 11th inst. Manila, 9th inst. Gen. P.M.S.

Fanning, Br. s.s. 1,410 T. H. S. Malibu, 11th inst. Saigon, 7th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Haidh, Norw. s.s. 1,060 T. A. Sveen, 11th inst. Borneo, General—Chinsee.

Drutar, Norw. s.s. 1,102 T. J. Blom, 12th inst. S'pore, 11th inst. Gen. C. S. N. Co.

Hopang, Br. s.s. 1,330 T. A. Robertson, 13th inst. Bangkok, 2nd inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Sangala, Br. s.s. 3,394 T. M. S. 13th inst. Moji, 8th inst. Gen. D. S. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 3,077 T. W. Wood, 14th inst. Kobe, 13th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,346 T. H. Pennington, 14th inst. Manila, 11th inst. Gen. B. & S.

Tambow, Rus. s.s. 2,517 T. L. Alekseeff, 14th inst. Singapore, 5th inst. Gen. Q. S. & Co.

Kvargies, Chinese s.s. 1,468 T. M. H. 14th inst. Shanghai, 11th inst. Gen. C. M. S. N. Co.

Hikachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,318 T. S. Tomlinson, 16th inst. Japan, 12th inst. Gen. N.Y.K.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183 T. W. Evans, 16th inst. Swatow, 15th inst. Gen. D. S. & Co.

Tongles, Chinese s.s. 1,382 T. Honda, 15th inst. Bangkok, 7th inst. Gen. Chinsee.

Chongta, Br. s.s. 1,228 T. Speed, 15th inst. Bangkok, 8th inst. Gen. B. & S.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017 T. Odne, 16th inst. Bangkok, 9th inst. Gen. T. & Co.

Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,173 T. A. Hussey, 16th inst. Saigon, 12th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,267 T. W. Muir, 16th inst. Chingwantao, 8th inst. Gen. D. S. & Co.

Chipsang, Br. s.s. 1,193 T. Walker, 15th inst. Hongkong, 14th inst. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Infahy, Chinese s.s. 1,200 T. W. H. 17th inst. Shanghai, 13th inst. Gen. C. M. S. N. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,562 T. John Jenkins, 16th inst. Saigon, 12th inst. Gen. B. & S.

Coralliers, Fr. s.s. 1,024 T. Mages, 17th inst. Saigon, 14th inst. Gen. M. M.

Katon Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,517 T. K. Kon, 17th inst. London, Gen. N.Y.K.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

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Sails

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Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

From SHANGHAI, VLADIVOS, TOOK, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10
WATERLOO	100	10	10	10	10

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

half millions available for each front, east and west. The Russian resources of men are inexhaustible, and we shall see that they get the supplies for the war. Against the two and a half million Germans in the west, the French have an equal number now available, plus a million and a quarter in reserve. The German two and a half million includes reserves, and this gives the French three and three quarter millions against two and a half millions. Allow only a million men for the British and the Belgians together, which leaves us at the least a million and a half in reserve, and the Allies in the west have four and three quarter millions against a possible two and a half. This is very nearly two to one. The average German losses are officially estimated at 280,000 a month. This average, which includes both fronts, is certainly not likely to be decreased. But call it 250,000 a month, or a million every four months. If the Germans lose no more than man for man with the Allies, they will, since fighting on two fronts double their losses, lose two to one compared with the Allies on the western front. In other words, the two to one preponderance available to the Allies in the west would be increased by half a million men every four months. This is what Lord Kitchener was thinking of, in addition to the fact that Germany's supply of war materials is shrinking while ours increases by leaps and bounds, when he spoke of a war of exhaustion. Those who know Germany best believe that she will not prolong the conflict to the bitter end. Her golden opportunity, coined in the criminal mind of Prussian statescraft, is gone. Her endeavour will be to save as much as possible from the wreck, and not to invite mere annihilation. Berlin realises already that the Teutonic hysteria, so extraordinarily directed to war hatred, may suddenly turn, once the debacle becomes apparent to the nation, to an equally hysterical hatred of War. We, then, to those who were the authors of this war.

Neuve Chapelle.

Out of the rumour and gossip that has filled London over the affair of Neuve Chapelle it is now possible by careful sounding to discover some solid rock of real facts. So far as it went that operation was brilliantly successful, and there was no disaster about it, but it was meant to have gone much farther. The plan was to break the German lines and push forward. It was even hoped to retake Lille. Under cover of an unparalleled artillery bombardment the German line was broken, fair and true, our men meeting with only slight resistance from a paralysed enemy. But two divisions that were to have thrust on were late in turning up. The Germans had time to dig themselves in. The result was confusion, and at any rate partial failure of the plan. I believe it is true that two divisional commanders are in hot water over it, but it would be easy to exaggerate the importance of the whole affair from that point of view. General Smith-Dorrien was not in command at Neuve Chapelle, and no responsibility for what went wrong rests on the Army Corps Commanders in any case. The fight had an excellent moral effect in proving the convictions of our men that they do possess the power to smash the German line, given favourable circumstances, and the French have demonstrated the same thing even more successfully. Their steady advance in Alsace is becoming a very serious operation from the German point of view, and may yet prove the pivot

point of the Spring campaign. Military men are agreed that the German position might easily develop into an exceedingly awkward one. If the French contrive to force their way towards Metz, threatening the German communications and the rear of the Belgian army of occupation, the task of withdrawing from Belgium, in face of a strong and alert enemy at every point, is one that the German commanders, able and well skilled though most of them are, may find very hazardous and difficult.

The British Territorials.

A Regular Artillery officer, who has been acting as Observing Officer for his battery in Flanders, and was located for sometime in a trench held by our Territorials, gives a rousing description of our civilian Territorials. He says: "They haven't been out long, and this is about their first spell in the firing trenches. If you want to know in a word what I think of them, they're good goods. They are razor keen, and apparently wouldn't ask anything better than to be turned loose to take the trenches across the way. They listen to the shells over head and the zip of bullets smacking into the parapet with a most unmoved calm, and their attitude to the whole business is one of ill-concealed satisfaction at being actually 'in it.' I say 'ill-concealed' because they do try to conceal it, being convinced apparently that the correct Regular attitude towards trench work is one of disgust and dissatisfaction. And although these Territorials are immensely proud of the fact that they are Territorials at the same time they are clearly anxious to follow in the footsteps of the Regulars as close as may be. Being used to the more hard and fast discipline of the Regulars I was bound to notice the more free and easy ways between officers and N.C.O.'s and men in this lot. But although a sergeant and his officer might strike one as being pleasantly familiar and on equal terms in chatting together, it doesn't seem to argue that there is any lack of discipline lying around. When the same officer going round the trenches had occasion to speak to the same sergeant on a strictly business-like matter of clean rifles, the interview went through with just as much of the clicked heels and stiff back as a most exacting Regular would require. I have always heard it stated that one great essential of military discipline and the smooth running of the wheels of the regiment on the rocky road of war was the knowing of the men by the officers and of the officers by the men. If that is correct, and these Territorials are a fair sample, there shouldn't be any doubts of the Territorials' efficiency. The officers know their men and their affairs, their families, civilian occupations, ways and means and family histories into the third and fourth generation. And the men know as much of their officers apparently. Lieut. Jones tells you that Private Brown used to be a ledger clerk in his father's office, that he had always been keen on the Territorials and turned up at business every Saturday with his uniform in a handbag, and how the lady typist had been obviously upset and absurdly proud of his volunteerism for foreign service. And it is a fairly safe surmise that there are few intimate details of Lieut. Jones' life—the row he had with the governor about the florist's bill for tributes to Lily Lightfoot, the century he scored at the Oval, the fiancée whose photo was stuck in a pigeonhole of the office desk—that Private Brown, late ledger clerk, doesn't know about his late governor's son. Again there is not much doubt of the intimate personal knowledge between a platoon commander and his sergeant when one learns

(To be continued.)

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Several People Reported Buried

While trying to get particulars of the reported death of an officer in the Chinese Maritime Customs named Martin, who is alleged to have been shot while searching a junk outside Macao, and which the Deputy at Hongkong informed us he knew nothing at all about, we learnt that a house collapsed in Macao, yesterday, and several people are supposed to be buried in the debris.

The premises were occupied by Chinese.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined. The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1845 Private P. Tangap to Right Section M. G. Co. No. 1840 Private J. Lima to Right Section M. G. Co.

Parades. Parades for Wednesday, 19th instant, 8.40 a.m. Right Section M. G. Co. Aiming Instruction at Headquarters, 7.50 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

Note, N.C.O.s and men on duty at Kowloon on Monday and Wednesday nights will not be required to attend parades on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Detail. On duty at Headquarters and Kowloon, from 7 a.m. to-morrow 7 a.m. 20th inst.—Left Half Scouts Company.

Officer on duty 2/Lieut. Murphy. From 7 a.m. 20th to 7 a.m. 21st inst. No. 1. Sec. Art. Batty. and Centre Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Officer for week Lieut. Preston.

Orderly Sergeant for week Corporal Carpenter.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday Green met Hall in the Singles Handicap "A" Class final, and won a good match despite the heavy handicap under which he laboured. He owed 30 while his opponent received 5/8. Green won the first two sets with little difficulty, but Hall rallied in the third, and with some brainy play got Green thinking on several occasions, and won the set. Green went all out in the next and though Hall put up a good fight he went down at the end, and Green secured the game and set by 6-3, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.

In the semi-final of the mixed Doubles Handicap Mrs. Moron and R. Hancock owe 30 beat Miss Wilkinson and Mass rec. 2/6, 6-4, 6-3.

SHIPPING INFORMATION.

The following has been shipped per P. & O. chartered a.s. Sengambie, which sailed on May 15:—London 5,971 H.—Cheese Tea, 1 Case Cigars, 90 Cases Bristles, 13 Cases Bamboo Basket, 115 Bolls Mats, 200 Bales Feather, 2 Cases Curios, 303 Packages Govt. Stores. Marseilles:—10 Cases Human hair, 25 Cases Straw Seed, 100 Cases Cacao. Mails:—2,627 Cases Govt. Stores. Port Said:—40 Cases Cacao. Suez:—50 Cases Cacao.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The Fruits of False Teaching. The following leading article appeared in The Times of March 24.

No information is yet forthcoming about the conference with manufacturers on the new scheme for reorganising the production of munitions of war; but no doubt the Government will lose no time in holding it. Having last week successfully surmounted the first obstacle in their laborious task—the task of preventing who are profiting by the war from cutting each other's and everyone else's throat—the Government should find less difficulty with the second.

There is every reason to believe that the manufacturers are ready to support the Government scheme and to help in every way. If that is the case no serious obstacle should arise, though there are many and complicated details to be arranged. In regard to labour troubles, which are the most anxious and critical points in the situation, it is hoped that a sufficient and satisfactory remedy. The article which we published yesterday on "Patriotism and Profits" suggests both that its adoption presents no real difficulty from a business point of view and that it will effectually allay the suspicions of the workmen about the supposed enormous profits made by their employers.

On the former point we have received corroborative opinions from manufacturers and other sources, and it may be said, broadly speaking, that the principle has been accepted, though the details may require adjustment to particular cases. At any rate it will be impossible to convince the public that there is any insuperable difficulty in the matter, and manufacturers know what is expected of them. They are expected to sink their personal interest in the common weal no less fully than their colleagues abroad and especially those in Germany. Our correspondent of yesterday suggests that the economic strength and resistance which Germany is displaying is largely due to the acquiescence of manufacturers in the State organisation of their industries and to their cooperation in the national effort. It will be a point of honour with our own not to be behind them and to subordinate their private interests to the public good. We hope that the workmen will respond no less heartily, but we cannot be sure. If it depended on the trade union leaders there would be no doubt at all. They have, generally speaking, done their best and are doing it now, because they understand what is at stake. But it does not depend on them, and after the experience of recent years no one can guarantee that their lead will be followed, their advice taken, or their orders obeyed in any given case. They are obviously themselves uneasy and with ample reason. The indifference to the public welfare already shown by important sections of workmen, and the uncertainty of what others may do ought to excite no surprise. They have been steadily taught for years to think only of their own welfare, to regard their interests as something apart from the community to which they belong and even antagonistic to it, and to insist on rights without acknowledging any concomitant duties. That more men have not succumbed to the demoralising influence of this teaching is the fault of their teachers. Politicians, labour leaders, reformers, and other persons who seek for popular support have systematically flattered the wage earner and flattered upon him. They have appealed always to his worst passions—to greed, self-indulgence, vanity, envy, and hatred. They have told him that he is the salt of the earth, a man apart, a hero and a martyr; that all power is

BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS' BUILDING FUND.

Subscriptions Received.

H. E. Sir Henry May	£ 200.00
Commodore Anstruther	100.00
R.N., C.M.G.	50.00
Hon. Sir Paul Chater	200.00
Hon. Mr. David Dundas	100.00
Hon. Mr. Lau On Pak	100.00
N. J. Stabb, Esq.	100.00
Shewan, Tomes & Co.	100.00
S. D. Dodwell, Esq.	100.00
H. P. White, Esq.	100.00
A. Soares & Co.	100.00
St. Joseph's College (Boys' Scouts)	100.00
Hon. E. Shellim, Esq.	50.00
A. Friend	50.00
Mr. Ho Fook	50.00
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	50.00
A. Friend	50.00
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	50.00
Mr. Ho Tung	50.00
O. Montague Esq.	50.00
Ellis Kadoorie Esq.	50.00
O. S. Gabbay Esq.	25.00
O. T. Edkins Esq.	25.00
W. Dickson Esq.	25.00
R. David Esq.	25.00
A. Skelton Esq.	25.00
Messrs. Pentreath	25.00
Mr. & Mrs. Pentreath	25.00
Messrs. Moutrie	25.00
W. G. Humphreys Esq.	25.00
Le Consul General de France, St. Mademoiselle Liebert	25.00
Hon. C. Severn	25.00
Mr. Ho Wing	25.00
S. W. Bacon Esq.	20.00
E. H. Sharp Esq., K.C.	20.00
W. Lodge Esq.	20.00
Messrs. W. Powell Ltd.	15.00
A. Friend	10.00
O. D. Melbourne Esq.	10.00
E. Gibb Esq.	10.00
Charlton Thorne Esq.	10.00
Charles Bawick Esq.	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. Marriott	10.00
Monsieur Verstraeten	10.00
Dr. Macfarlane	10.00
Mrs. Middleton Smith	10.00
W. Wilkinson Esq.	10.00
W. Woodcock Esq.	5.00
Collected by Miss Woodcock	5.00
Mrs. Chapple	5.00
Monsieur Kremer	5.00
O. J. Ellis Esq.	5.00
G. H. May Esq.	5.00
Dr. Johnson	1.00
A. S. D.	1.00
Mee Cheung	1.00
A. Friend	2.00
Mrs. Parpoint	10.00
Mr. B. Wong Tape	5.00
Mr. J. M. Wong	5.00
Wei Wong San	5.00
Un Hwa Fun	5.00
Chan Pui Sing	5.00
Kwok Ying Kuen	5.00

in his hand and that he has only to stretch it forth to take the best of everything, which is no more than his due. The Legislature has set its seal on this course of education by setting him apart. He pays no direct taxes, although his income may be far higher than that of other men who do. He generally pays no rates. There is nothing to remind him or convince him that he has a stake in the general welfare of the community to which he belongs. But, though relieved of the burdens of citizenship, he is granted the privileges, and others denied to other men. He has a vote and is urged to use it solely for his own advantage. He has special benefits and a special place under the law. In short he is taught to think first, last, and all the time, of himself. Now he sets up to this standard of ethics, and his teachers—the politicians and leaders, who have angled for his support—are uneasy. For the first time in their lives they begin to talk to him of duty, and they are very timid about it, as well they may be. We do not believe that the dry rot of this demoralising treatment has gone very far, but that it exists has been proved beyond doubt. Perhaps this is one of the many things which we are told; the war is going to correct. We shall believe it when the courtiers of King Demos, whose syndicate is supposed to have a secret session, plunk up enough courage to speak the truth.

THE RUSSIAN MUSICIANS.

Last Night's Fine Recital.

It speaks well for Hongkong's appreciative faculty where music is concerned that so large an audience appeared at the City Hall for the second concert given by MM. Piatro and Mirovitch. Among those present were H.E. the Governor and Lady May with party from Government House, the French Consul-General and Mlle. Liebert, and a considerable number of officers of both Services.

As at Saturday night's concert the two artists chose their programme with an eye to variety, the selections ranging from Liszt to Grieg and from Schubert to Weinawsky. Each item met with applause so hearty and prolonged that there could be no doubt of its proceeding from people who realised that the two Russian musicians were giving Hongkong something that it has seldom had before.

M. Mischel Piatro was more at home with his audience than on the previous occasion, and, hardly had he embarked on Nicolaeff's Sonate G. moll, with which the programme opened, than one felt that complete sympathy was established between him and those whose privilege it was to listen to him. In the violin concerto of Weinawsky's which followed, this feeling was even more apparent. There is something alive in Weinawsky's music, and M. Piatro knows how to interpret this quality; and the fact was made even more evident in the second part of the programme when he played the same composer's "Carnaval Russe." Extreme feeling, and extreme delicacy are the main characteristics of his playing and his technique is that of a man who has allowed himself to forget that he is a born violinist, and has studied just as hard as though he were the most ordinary of mortals.

M. Mirovitch, at the piano, showed his audience exactly what expression should mean. His style throughout was beautifully simple and unaffected; indeed he is too great an artist to stop to mannerisms; and whatever his subject matter was, he completely identified himself, for the time being, with the composer's meaning. His touch was throughout exquisite; dainty to excess, yet never effeminate; and the rousing applause which greeted his solos, especially Grieg's "Ballade" and Liszt's "Rhapsodie" was absolutely spontaneous; forced from the audience whether they would or not. If M. Mirovitch's steps should guide him to Hongkong at some future time he will always be sure of an enthusiastic reception.

The complete programmes given by the two artists is as under:—
1.—Sonate G. moll: L. Nicolaeff
—M. Piatro and A. Mirovitch.
2.—Concerto pour violon, fis moll: Weinawsky—M. Piatro.
3.—Ballade (Tema con Variationes): Grieg—A. Mirovitch.
4.—(a) Prælude and Allegro: Paganini-Kreisler. (b) Sicilienne: Bach-Anst. (c) Caprice: Paganini-Anst.—M. Piatro.
5.—(a) Prælude G. moll: B. Chaminoff. (b) Au convent: Borodine. (c) Rhapsodie No. 15: Liszt—A. Mirovitch.
6.—(a) Ave Maria: Schubert. Wilhelm. (b) Carnaval Russe: Weinawsky—M. Piatro.

German Socialists For Peace. L'Humanité recently printed a despatch from the Swiss frontier, which said the German authorities prevented the holding of a large meeting of Socialists in Wurttemberg, but that the delegates managed to have a secret session, at which they decided to organise a manifestation in favour of peace.

ACID THROWING CASE.

Prisoner Discharged.

This morning in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Hazeland, sitting in Criminal Session, had before him the case in which Ohu Cheung was charged with throwing a corrosive fluid over a woman named Ip Lok.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. A. L. Shields, E. M. da Silva, J. J. Robson, E. R. Raymond, C. W. Bismarck, J. Osborne and J. H. Ruttenberg.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp prosecuted. The prisoner who was unrepresented pleaded not guilty. The case for the Crown was that the defendant had hired a room from the woman but she later gave him notice to quit. On the day that the prisoner and his apprentices were moving out the prosecutrix was passing down the stairs when the defendant was alleged to have come out of his room and to have made a sweeping movement with his hand as though he was throwing something. On going down a few more steps she noticed that her clothes were burnt and that she was suffering a burning sensation on her skin. It was afterwards found that the burns had been caused by sulphuric acid. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O.W. Beck with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning P. O. Wilson, charged Chan Ying-fu, master of steam launch Yaw Sang, with unlawfully carrying 16 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, within the harbour limits, at 5.45 a.m. on the 16th inst. Defendant was fined \$25.

C. Mathias, Assistant Junk Inspector, Harbour Department, charged Yung Kee the mistress of a cargo boat, with unlawfully failing to renew the licence of her boat, and with unlawfully refusing to show her licence-book, when required to do so, in the harbour on the 11th inst. A fine of \$10 was imposed for each offence.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

May	1	...	Tons
"	2	...	379
"	3	...	324
"	4	...	369
"	5	...	330
"	6	...	389
"	7	...	362
"	8	...	367
"	9	...	366
"	10	...	419
"	11	...	388
"	12	...	327
"	13	...	328
"	14	...	311
"	15	...	316
"	16	...	373
"	17	...	373
Total to 17th inst.			5,989
Daily average			351.77

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. The P. M. S. KOREA will depart from this port on Wednesday, May 19, 11 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, & Honolulu. The American & Oriental Line's TOYAL PRINCE arrived at Peking on the 17th instant.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
at 10 a.m. at his Sales
Room, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

(Mostly made by Powell),

comprising:—
Chesterfield Box Couch (tin
lined) and Easy Chairs, Tapestry
Covered Drawing Room Suite,
Teak Overmantels, Brass Fenders
(nearly new), Teak Tea Tables,
Lady's Desk, Tapestry Curtains,
Rugs, etc.

Australian Oak Dining Room
Suite and Chiffonier, Teak Side-
boards, Dining Table and Chairs,
Teak Bookcases, Card Table,
Flower Stands, Glass and Croc-
kery Ware etc.

Twin Teak Bedsteads, with
Box Spring and Wire Mattresses,
Double Brass Mounted Iron Bed-
stead, Double and Single Teak
Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Wash-
stands, Soothow Bath Tub, etc.
also

3 Typewriters
2 New Sewing Machines (drop
head).

On view from Tuesday, the
18th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain

A. D. S. Powell to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 25th May, 1915, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his
Residence No. 6 Torres Buildings,
Kowloon.

The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture

comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Old Fochow
Lacquered Cabinet, Fochow
Tables and Chairs, Cosy Corners,
Fancy Carved Tables and Chairs,
Carved Wooden Sorens, Morocco
Covered Easy Chairs, Oil Paint-
ings on Teak, Fire Brasses, Hand
Woven Curtains, Persian Rugs,
Tientsin Carpet, etc., etc.

Oak Extension Dining Table,
Camphorwood Sideboard, Oak
Dinner Wagon, American Ice
Chest, Silver and Electro Plate,
Chaffin Dish, Electric Fitting,
Fine Cooking Stove (new),
Aluminium Cooking Utensils, etc.

Twin Brass Mounted Iron
Bedsteads, Shanghai made Ward-
robes, Chest of Drawers, Fochow
Opium Divan, Large Zinc Bath
and Geyser, etc.

A Quantity of Linen, Blankets,
Quilts, etc., etc.

and
1 Singer Sewing Machine with
Table and Fittings.

1 Old English Copper Bedwarmer,
Some Pots and Plants

also
A Collection of Very Fine Old
Pekin Brasses and Bronzes in-
cluding some rare specimens.

On view from Sunday, the
23rd inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN AND FAREWELL
VISIT FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing **THURSDAY, May 20.**

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

M. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

THE QUAINTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Plans now at MOUTRIE'S.

Commence 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY & THURSDAY, 18th & 20th, May, 1915.

The Thrilling Drama,

4,000 feet Long—in 5 parts.

"LITTLE PRINCESS OF BEDFORD."

WEDNESDAY, 19th May,

Grand Military Night

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Major General.

Kelly C.B. and Staff.

By kind Permission of Col. Watson and Officers, the Band

of the 74th Punjab will play.

By request of Several Military Officers and Members of the Public

Mr. Harry Ralph,

Will give his Club Singing Exhibition in Fireland.

Prices as Usual.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT

For Two Nights only.

17th & 18th May.

THE MARIANI SISTERS.

Society Juggling, Acrobatic and Classical Dancers.

Also

MOVING PICTURES.

Opening on Wednesday 19th May,

REGINALD R. BULLOCK,

Scenic Artist, Comic Monologue and Cartoonist.

NOTICE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.

(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT

FIT.

Established 1900.

FAIRALL & CO.

Are Showing Summer Goods
of every description.

MUSLIN & VOILE GOWNS,

BLOUSES, LINEN SKIRTS,

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

MILLINERY, FANCY

VOILES, CREPES,

PIQUE, EMBROID-

ERIES, ROBES,

RIBBONS,

LACES,

COLLARS.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to
leave the Colony should
apply in writing for permission
to do so to the Provost Marshal,
Head Quarters Offices, at least 48
hours before the intended hour
of departure, giving name, nation-
ality, age, sex, height, complexion
and occupation of the applicant,
and stating the name of the
steamer or other vessel of the
hour of the train by which the
applicant wishes to leave. Ap-
plicants should apply in person
for their passes to the Provost
Marshal at Head Quarters Offices
between the hours of 9 a.m. and
1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

NOTICE.

GREEN-NISBET TENNIS
MATCH POSTPONED.

The Committee of the
Hongkong Cricket Club regret,
owing to the sudden state of the
ground, to be obliged to postpone
this match until WEDNESDAY,
THE 19th INST., when all tickets
issued will be available.

Owing to the great demand for
seats two further stands will be
erected. Booking at Moutrie's.

P. M. HODGSON,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC

CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the
Twenty-Sixth Ordinary General
Meeting of the Shareholders will
be held at the Company's offices,
St. George's Buildings, on Satur-
day, the 22nd May, 1915, at 12
o'clock Noon for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th Febru-
ary, 1915, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
8th May to the 27th May both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	10
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	10
Roast—Shiu	lb.	10
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Head—Ngau Tau	each	60
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chup	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Rat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	20
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hai	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheng Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tai Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples—(California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	16
(Ontario)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	16

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Kong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tee	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tea	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	12
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	12
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	12
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	12
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Lay	12
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	12
Peanuts—Fa Shang	12
Plantain—Tai Chiu	12
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	12
Pumelo, Siam—Chiu Lo Yau	12
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	12
Walnuts—Hop To	12
Green—Sang Hong Tao	12
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Cheuk	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mook Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French), Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8
Long—Tan Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—San Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Japan—Yut Fun Shu Tsai	lb.	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	8
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	6
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Obit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	8
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	8
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	8

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Commercial.

Copper.
There has been a relapse in the copper market in London, due to too sanguine speculation, and on May 1, £78 10s. was quoted. Several holders of stock unloaded, but not at lower prices than those at which they had bought. Electro copper has declined very little, being quoted at £87 per ton still. It is believed, therefore, that ordinary 97 per cent. copper will shortly recover.

Condensed Milk in Japan.
H. M. Commercial Attache reports that the Japanese production of condensed milk is somewhat inferior to the various imported brands. The demand is rather small, but owing to the selection of cows and improvements made in the method of production, the reputation of the Japanese product has gradually improved and the demand has increased of late years. The manufacturing districts are Shizuoka, Chiba, Hokkaido, Yamaguchi and Iwakawa, etc. The total imports for 1911, 1912 and 1913 amounted to 2,046,074, 2,089,731 and 2,187,143 respectively, or expressed in British values, to about £208,900, £213,300 and £189,600 respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom for the said three years amounted to 425,800, 481,411 and 474,743 and from the United States to 1,204,278, 1,252,838 and 1,297,003 respectively, or (United Kingdom imports) about £43,470, £48,240 and £45,620, and (American imports) £122,040, £127,000 and £34,630 respectively.

Copper Market.
At £87.
Latest advices to the local branch of the Furukawa Mining Co. (the most powerful copper mining corporation of Japan) say that copper was quoted at £81 5s. in spot deals and £82 10s. by forward contract, electric copper being quoted at £87 10s. Compared with £64 of half a year ago, these mean a rise by 60 per cent. or so, the most amazing phenomenon known since the Russo-Japanese War. This rise originated from the united restriction enforced by the mine-owners in the United States on their copper outputs. With this restriction the tone began to stiffen when the European War broke out. Russia became a heavy consumer and kept importing copper via the port of Archangel. On the closing of this port for the winter the import channel was shifted to via Vladivostok and the Siberian route. This gave an impetus to Japanese dealers and steadily strengthened the market. Whilst Russia's wants were only partially filled, an enormous order was given by Italy. It was later found that the bulk of imports to Italy was for German consumption. In the meantime London came forward as another heavy customer, and all these brisk drains diminished the stocks quickly.

The Copper Mine-Owners Federation of the United States decided to increase their respective outputs in order to readjust supply to the demand. Even in Japan the minor mine-owners, excluding such as the Furukawa, the Mitsubishi, and the Sumitomo, who had been suspending their working for the past half year, resumed operation.

It is now feared that the supply already exceeds the demand, and the present quotation of £87 will prove the climax in the market.—*M. D. News.*

First Tommy: "I should like to bury Kaiser Bill at Willesden."
Second Tommy: "Why mate?"
First Tommy: "Cos there are two 'ells in it."

An Irish and a Scotch soldier went into a pub together. The Irishman had no money, so they both came out without a drink.

"Perceval" in the *Referee*, says "to cow a bully you must beat him." Next week he will perhaps tell us how to "bully a cow."

He: "But I promised my wife I would never marry again."
She: "And will you cast me off because of a promise to a dead woman?"
He: "Ah! but she isn't dead yet!"

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S-SELLERS FA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£790 b.	120,000	\$125	all	355 July.	700 Oct.	790	790	{£2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/4 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurance.	260 b. x	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. div.	£170 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	{Interim of 12 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£855 a.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$855	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	£225 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	£130 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130	{£9 for 1913
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	£385 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	385	385	{£27 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.									
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	£40 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4 90	4 90	{£1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£46 1/2 b.	20,000	\$40	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	46 1/2	45	{£3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hengkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	£23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	£98 b.	{60,000 £5 }	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	93 1/2	93 1/2	{Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913 Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£93/- b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/-	93/-	{£1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	£38 b.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	38	36	{£3 for 1912
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£117 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	117	{£3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£29 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29 1/2	28 1/2	{£3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	33 1/2 a.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	33/6	{Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£3.60 n.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 90 Nov.	3.60	3.60	{1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	£32/6 sa.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	{1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	£70 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	70	69	{£3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pca D. Co., Ltd.	£50 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	{£3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	£51 b.	55,000	t. 100	all	60 Jan.	50 Dec.	51	51	{Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	£83 b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83	83	{Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands.	£34 b.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July.	120 Dec.	113	112	{Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	£113 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July.	120 Dec.	113	112	{£2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	£108 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	118	108	{£3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	£7 sa.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	{45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	£40 b.	6,000	\$50	10	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{£3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	£101 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	{Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£70 sa.	19,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	{£2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	£100 sa.	10,000	\$100	all	100	100	100	100	{£4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	£155 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	155 b.	152 1/2	{Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	£7 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	{50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	£14 sa.	75,000	t. 100	all	14 1/4 Jan.	11 Mar.	14	13 1/4	{Tls. 20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	£8 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	86	{Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	£39 1/2 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99	98	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Pioneering Co., Ltd.	£10 sa.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	{85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	£4 1/4 sa.	20,000	\$5	all	4 1/2 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{6% for year ending 28.2.06
Co. (Spec. shares)	£10 sa.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8	8.00	{70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	£8 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	{£1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Fairy Farm Company, Ltd.	£34 sa.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.32	{50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	£6.90 sa.	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41 1/2	41 1/2	{£1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	£141 sa.	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	{Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	£184 sa.	6,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	164	26 1/2	{Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	£26 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7 Feb.	5.20	5.15	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	£5.15 b.	325,000	5/-	all	6 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	41	40	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	£1.41 b.	250,000	£10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	{8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	£10 sa.	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	81	{£1.50 for 1910.
Do (New)	£1 sa.	5,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	{None
Philippines Co., Ltd.	£4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	{None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	£5 sa.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	{None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	£20 sa.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	{None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	£3 1/4 n.	20,000	\$5	all	5 00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/4	3 1/4	{35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	£16 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{£1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	£7.10 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7.10	7.10	{70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	£6 1/2 sa.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	£29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAY 18, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

18th May.

Selling.	Demand India 136 3/4	T/T France 230	6 m/s. France 246
T/T 1/9 3/4	T/T Bombay 136 3/4	Demand Paris 230 1/2	Gold Leaf per tal. 258
Demand 1/9 13/16	Demand Bombay 136 3/4	On Haiphong 7 1/2 prem.	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
30 d/s 1/9 3/4	T/T Calcutta 136 3/4	On Saigon 7 1/2	Bar Silver ready 23 5/8
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	Demand Calcutta 136 3/4	On Bangkok 85	forward
4 m/s 1/10	Demand Manila 89 1/4		
T/T Shanghai 78	T/T San Pao & N.Y. 43 1/2	Buying.	
Private 30 d/s eight	Demand New York 43 1/2	4 m/s. L.C. 140 1/2	
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	T/T Java 110 3/4	4 m/s. D.P. 110 3/4	
T/T Japan 89 1/4	T/T Marks Nom.	6 m/s. L.C. 110 3/4	
T/T India 136 1/2	Demand Germany 110 3/4	30 d/s. San Pao & N.Y. 45 1/8	
		4 m/s. Marks 241	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cts. pieces	\$17 7/8
Chinese 10 cts. pieces	\$18
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$7 7/8
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces	\$7 15/16

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
7.00 AM. to 10.00 AM.	15 MIN.
10.00 AM. to 12.00 PM.	15 MIN.
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM.	15 MIN.
1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM.	15 MIN.
2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM.	15 MIN.
3.00 PM. to 4.00 PM.	15 MIN.
4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM.	15 MIN.
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM.	15 MIN.

SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
7.45 AM. to 10.00 AM.	15 MIN.
10.00 AM. to 12.00 PM.	15 MIN.
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM.	15 MIN.
1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM.	15 MIN.
2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM.	15 MIN.
3.00 PM. to 4.00 PM.	15 MIN.
4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM.	15 MIN.
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM.	15 MIN.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CAR.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37 Ring Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, — Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. — Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STABE

THE WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8.)

- Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.
- Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blücher sunk.
- Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Quinohy.
- Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.
- Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.
- Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.
- Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.
- Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.
- Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.
- Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.
- Feb. 20—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.
- Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.
- Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.
- March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.
- March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.
- March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.
- March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
- March 14—Announced that German losses in La Bassée region total 10,000 in three days.
- March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.
- March 16—Six John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.
- March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.
- March 19—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.
- March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.
- March 22—Pzemyel surrenders to the Russians.
- March 24—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.
- March 26—German submarine U29 sunk with all hands.
- March 29—Russian Fleet bombards the Byphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.
- March 31—Australia offers another contingent.
- April 6—His Majesty the King forbids consumption of wines, spirits and beer in any of his houses.
- April 8—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.
- April 12—Kron Prinz Wilhelm puts in at Newport News, announced that second Canadian contingent will be despatched in the near future.

ITALIAN RESERVES SAIL.

Ancona Also Carries Wheat and Agricultural Machinery.

More than 200 Italian reservists will sail on the steamship Ancona to-day for Italy, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger of March 23, to join their regiments. In addition to the reservists the vessel will carry about 75,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of agricultural machinery. So great is the demand for foodstuffs in Italy, that the boat was forced to leave behind about 20 cars of agricultural implements.

It is the belief of steamship men that this is the last time the vessel will be in Philadelphia until after the European war. Before coming to Philadelphia to take on her cargo, the Ancona went into drydock in New York. As soon as she arrives in Italy, the Italian Government is likely to take her over for a transport or an auxiliary cruiser.

THE SOUTH CHINA SILK TRADE.

According to a report by the U.S. Consul, Mr. George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, prospects for the current year in the silk trade of South China have been improving somewhat with the close of the past season, and the readjustment of the trade to new conditions, but the United States is the chief, and, in fact, almost the only favorable factor in the situation. On the whole, however, the position is much more promising than it has been for the last six months.

Everything considered, the past year's record was better than might have been anticipated, in view of the collapse of the trade in the latter half of the year as a result of the war. The season opened with great promise. The markets were practically cleared of old stock, the visible supply not exceeding 6,000 bales. Prices were high, particularly for those silk in special demand in Europe and even with the stagnation of the China New Year there was a comparative small drop in price. There was unusually strong demand for new crop silk, which led to anticipatory orders and enhanced prices, which continued until the middle of the year. At that time disastrous floods in the silk-producing districts so damaged the crop and to reduced production, as compared with what it otherwise would have been, that still higher prices were established. Then came the war, and for a time there was complete demoralization in the market.

Gradually a fair business with the United States was established later, and this continues to the present to be the mainstay of the situation. Shipments to the Continent have practically ceased altogether for the time being, while orders from Great Britain are small and on a hand-to-mouth basis, which, however, aside from the United States, represents the actual market at present. Production during the year was reduced very materially as a result of the floods of July mentioned, but for all that the total crop is placed at 47,000 bales, as compared with 50,000 bales the year before and only 42,000 bales in 1912. But for the floods the production for the year would have been the largest in recent years, if not in the history of the trade, the profitable year of 1913 having stimulated the increased planting of mulberry trees in rice fields and the culture of silkworms. Even with the unfortunate course of events during the past year, there is every reason to anticipate increased production and greater activity in the trade than ever before as soon as normal conditions in the world at large have been restored. The production by crops for the past five years has been as follows:

The export of silk piece goods during the year was disappointing even with due allowance for the effects of the war. Shipments to Great Britain fell off over 50 per cent, those to the Continent fell off in even greater proportion, while the shipments to the United States remain about the same volume. The trade, however, shows no life even under favorable circumstances. South China silks are not in demand for prevailing styles of clothing, and the south China silk weavers, like Chinese manufacturers in other lines, show little or no disposition to meet current demand by manufacturing goods for the purpose. It seems likely that silk piece goods from this part of China will be shipped in small quantities only, for some time to come.—L. and O. Express.

Alleged Secret Building of Submarines.

It is announced that an official inquiry is to be made into the alleged submarines building activities of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The inquiry is due to stories that since the embargo was placed on the export of submarines to belligerents, submarines have been sent in parts to Canada. No particular credence is placed in these stories, but an inquiry has been deemed advisable as a matter of form.

POST OFFICE.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Postal Guide is now on sale at the General Post Office. Price 50 cents per copy.

Much inconvenience and delay in the delivery of correspondence is caused by residents who change their addresses, failing to notify the General Post Office. Residents arriving in or leaving the Colony, or changing their address in the Colony, are requested to notify the clerk at the Post Office, General Post Office, of the change of address at the earliest opportunity.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Felsow and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Oriental, 19th inst.
America, Siberia, 24th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Port Bajard—Per SUKAL 19th inst. 9 a.m.
Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 19th inst. 11 a.m.
Straits and India via Calcutta—Per KUM-SANG, 19th inst. 2 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHO, 19th inst. 3 p.m.
Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ORIENTAL, 19th inst. 4 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday 25th inst.)

THURSDAY, 20th May.

Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 20th inst. 10 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles, & U. Kingdom—Per KITANO MARU, 20th inst. 10 a.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 19th May, at 5 p.m.—Per NUBIA, 20th inst. 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 21st May.

Haiphong—Per DAIGIM, 21st inst. a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 21st inst. noon.

SATURDAY, 22nd May.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd May.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow via Tamsui—Per KALJO M., 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 25th inst. noon.
Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 25th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Tamsui and Anping—Per SOSHU MARU, 26th inst. 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 28th May.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, & New Caledonia—Per ALBERT, 28th inst. 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Korea, Amoy, 5.51, A. W. Nelson, 17th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—F. M. S. S. Co.
Fritbjof, Norw., 8.51, J. Kristensen, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Sinkiang, Br. 1.51, C. C. Williams, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst. Rice—B. & S.
Laertes, Br. 1.31, A. Jenkins, 17th inst.—Saigon, 15th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Shidzwoia Maru, Jap. 4.02, M. Tosa, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Laomedon, Br. 4.58, H. W. M. Evans, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. General—B. & S.
Hangchow, Br. 1.35, Spencer Wilde, 17th inst.—Swatow, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. and Co.
Chingchow, Br. 1.15, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Port Fernald, 14th inst. General—S. T. and Co.

DEPARTED.

May 17.

Fukia Maru for Wakamatsu
Shintu Maru for Karatsu
Wenohow for Shanghai via Manila
Taitung Maru for Chinwan
Tokyo Maru for Yokohama
M. M. Del for San Francisco
Albana for Chinwan
Titan Maru for Manila
Tosa Maru for Yokohama via Shanghai
Selun for Bangkok
Nara for Marseilles via Saigon
Dajin Maru for Tamsui for Swatow
Kojin Maru for Haiphong
Hakio for Balikpapan
St. Albans for Vladivostok via Moll
Kueichow for Canton
Suisan for Singapore
Tijlwoong for Batavia via Banca
Alingos Maru for Miki
Borneo Maru for Batavia & Souraya
Sangala for Calcutta via Singapore
Yingchow for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 17.

Elger for Canton
Fausia for Saigon
Hangchow for Canton
Cordiers for Yokohama via Shanghai
Tungshan for Canton
Hongkong for Haiphong via K. C. Wan
Katon Maru for Yokohama via Shanghai
Eitachi Maru for Yokohama
Mexico City for Saigon
Pera for San Francisco via Manila

May 18.

Luchow for Shanghai
Kumpar for Singapore
Hsin Kong for Shanghai
Haitan for Foochow via Swatow
Taming via Iloilo via Manila

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Korea from San Francisco etc.—Mrs. J. B. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. R. Burns, Chung Ming-mo, Mrs. F. H. Ho, Mr. & Mrs. Q. Fong, Tong Lee, Miss Fong Yek, Master Fong Win, Mrs. H. A. O. Chur, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hornbrook, Master John & V. Hornbrook, Wm. Junker, K. Wong Tang-tong, Mrs. A. J. Rice, R. E. Speer, Mr. & Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. and Miss B. Brown, Mrs. C. A. Ellis, Miss H. E. Dardine, Mrs. O. Nicholas, Mrs. G. Lunt, Mr. & Mrs. J. O. Mordough, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Runyon, Mrs. E. Runyon, A. O. Sheriff, Mrs. T. E. Alexander, T. B. Zorilo, Capt. J. M. H. T. Cleaver, Mrs. P. M. Wood, Mrs. A. Gideon, J. W. O'Leary, C. Hengshan, I. Hagan, Miss M. Morris, Miss G. Morris, Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, K. Yamayaki, Chas. Hooper, Yung Pak-nin, Mrs. N. Hayes, Master P. Kennedy, Miss R. Lopez, Miss O. Kennedy, Ting Sun Po, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Blayney, Sister Tessen, W. Peterson, Mrs. M. L. Hamilton, R. A. Thomson.
Per s.s. Singkong from Bangkok—Mrs. Newcome, Misses Newcome, Mrs. & Master Mather, Mrs. Logan.
Per s.s. Shidzwoia Maru from Shanghai—Messrs. W. H. Mayamith, L. Bocking, sale.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Pera for San Francisco etc.—Mrs. F. Palmer, Miss M. Walter, Mrs. M. E. Wollaston, J. H. Hurt, Miss H. W. Abrahamson, Miss E. Barber, J. J. Ashner, E. G. Raven, J. E. Ashner, Miss F. Matheson, E. E. Hower, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hower, Mrs. J. B. Water, H. E. Saemulder, O. T. Waller, F. W. Bruno, Miss E. Groat, A. Thomson, R. O. Seblin, Mr. & Mrs. P. L. Willis, W. H. Avery, Miss G. Phillips, G. O. Hower, Miss I. V. Morgan, L. Sharpley, Mrs. O. L. Waller, L. Waller, S. Harper, Mrs. O. L. Waller, L. Waller, Dr. W. J. B. O. Morton, Miss J. Franklin, Dr. M. O. Krampl, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, J. B. Webster.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. Moldavia, from London April 3.—Messrs. P. Hooder, J. W. Law, son, O. M. Anderson, T. Howard, J. M. H. Australia, 8.4, Albans, 15th inst.
Per P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London April 17.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. J. Poulton, Mr. H. B. Clark, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner.
Per N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru, from London April 10.—Mr. W. A. Sloan and Mrs. J. Sloan, Miss Lander.
Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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ALEXANDRA CAFE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.15—Pressure has increased considerably over South Japan and the Bonins, and slightly over the Philippines; it has decreased at all other stations, especially over N. China and N. Japan.

The depression has moved to the east of Hokkaido, whilst other depressions are situated to the west of Shantung, and over Indo-China. An area of relatively high pressure is shown to the south of Japan, between the Loochoos and the Bonins.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

18th May, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
W'atook	7a	29.38	41	98	ese	4	0
Nomuro	8a	29.55			ene	7	
Hakodate	"	29.67			nw	4	
Tokio	"	29.77			nw	1	
Kochi	"	29.97			sw	1	
Nagasaki	"	29.97			se	1	
K'saki	"	30.00			se	1	
Oshima	"	29.99			se	1	
Naha	"	29.91			se	0	
Ishikawa	"	30.01			se	0	
Benin Is.	"						
Choocho	"						
Whaiwei	"	29.58	56	94	ese	3	cb
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"	29.78	68	81	ese	3	0
Shanghai	"	29.84	66		se	3	0
Chinghai	"	29.79	73	86		0	0
Amoy	7a	29.76	63	89	se	1	or
Swatow	"	29.80	70	85	ese	1	or
Taihu	5a	29.79	73	87		0	0
Taihu	"	29.79	73			0	0
Taihu	"	29.79	73			0	0
P'ores	"	29.78	73			0	0
Canton	6a	29.71	74	85	ese	2	b
H'kong	"	29.72	75	96	e	3	odf
Gap Rock	"	29.72			se	2	0
Macao	"	29.74	75	100	ssw	1	bf
Wuchow	5a						
Fuzhou	"						
Shanghai	6a	29.66	77	96	ese	6	of
Shanghai	"	29.67	81		nne	2	b
Tourane	"	29.78	79		sw	5	0
C. St. J.	"	29.80	75	94	ssw	4	0
Amoy	"	29.81	77	83	se	2	0
Dagupan	"	29.84	79	100		0	of
Manila	"	29.84	77	94		0	0
Legaspi	"						
Tacloban	"						
Iloilo	"						
Surigao	"						
Luzon	"						

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 18.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, c overcast, p passing shower, q equally rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, v dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
step p.m.	at 6 a.m.	step p.m.	step p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.77	29.76
Temperature	78	75	85
Humidity	82	96	79
Wind Direction	E	E	WSW
Force	4	3	3
Weather	o	odf	c
Rain			0.45
Slipst open air temperature on the 17th	77		
Lowest	76		
H.K. Observatory, 18th May.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

17th May to 23rd May, 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
17	18	19	22	23	24
Mon	10.0	4.0	Mon	10.0	4.0
Tue	10.0	4.0	Tue	10.0	4.0
Wed	10.0	4.0	Wed	10.0	4.0
Thu	10.0	4.0	Thu	10.0	4.0
Fri	10.0	4.0	Fri	10.0	4.0
Sat	10.0	4.0	Sat	10.0	4.0
Sun	10.0	4.0	Sun	10.0	4.0

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LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Nubia, Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	noon 20th May	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Oriental, Capt. A. L. Valentini	d'light 20th May	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO HAMA	Karmala, Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	about 4th June	Freight & Passage

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915.

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